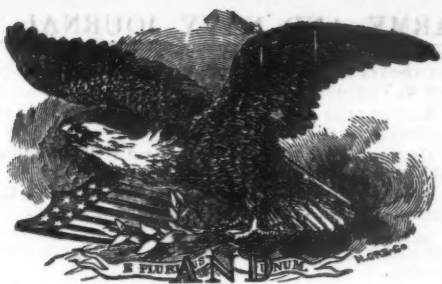


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 1193.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3 1885.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE one-hundred-and-tenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie was celebrated at Charleston June 28 in grand style.

THE veterans of the war moved in force upon Gettysburg this week, and that historic battlefield promises to be the scene during the next few days of one of the most interesting reunions held there since 1865.

WE are glad to note that the Secretary of War has determined by regulation (General Orders 41, of June 26,) just how the evidence of previous convictions may be introduced before a General Court-martial. Since the decision of January 21, 1886, the practice in this respect has been somewhat varied, but the new regulation will insure throughout the Service an essential uniformity.

WE learn that Captain EZRA P. EWERS, 5th Infantry, recruiting officer at Boston, has enlisted 40 men from June 1 to June 26—a larger number than he has enlisted during any previous month. The increase, according to the statements of recruits, is due to the recent strikes and labor troubles, which have thrown a large number out of employ. The greatest number enlisted in any previous month by the captain has been 38, and that number exceeded the number enlisted in any office in the country at the time.

NO ACTION was taken by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday last on any of the pending nominations. The only business transacted was the adoption of a favorable report on the House resolution appointing General WILLIAM J. SEWELL, New Jersey, General MARTIN T. McMAHON, of New York, and Captain JOHN L. MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to fill vacancies. This resolution was subsequently passed by the Senate.

THE movements of regiments directed in General Orders 24, of May 1, commenced this week, the 1st Infantry going from Arizona to California, the 8th from California to Arizona, the 2d from Washington Territory to Nebraska, and the 4th from Nebraska to Washington Territory. These will be closely followed by the 9th, from Wyoming to Arizona, and the 17th, from Dakota to Wyoming. Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN is making the best use possible of the available transportation funds, and, although the transfers and consequent breaking up of old associations may not be appreciated by everyone concerned, yet there can be no doubt of the practical benefit resulting to the Service at large.

THE detachment of U. S. troops which has been maintained at the tomb of General GRANT at Riverside Park since August 8, 1885, was withdrawn on Wednesday, June 30, and the custody of the tomb turned over to the civil authority of New York. We feel sure that all will agree with us when we say that the delicate service devolved upon the troops has been well performed, and officers and men are entitled to sincere thanks for the praiseworthy manner in which, while at Camp Grant, they have maintained the honor and dignity of the Army. The same may be said of the troops which have been so long on duty over the body of General

GARFIELD at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., which were also withdrawn June 30.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us that recent arrivals from Egypt, "weary, and worn, and sad," have terrible tales to tell. Active employment for Europeans, with the thermometer 120 degrees in the shade, seems almost out of the question. Yet the troops are described as "rotting for want of work" at the stations up the Nile, in a country where no kilns are required by the members of the ancient brick-making craft. The sun is there so scorching in its power, that in 24 hours the bricks are baked as hard as our best "home-made." At one station on the Nile, where there is barely sufficient work for half-a-dozen men, upwards of 50 specially trained soldiers are maintained in idleness, to sicken and die. Those who have just returned from this valley of the shadow of death state that at Wady Halfa there were 43 funerals in 14 days, and in descending the Nile they passed a station where 710 invalids were awaiting transport to convey them to Cairo.

AT the end of the fiscal year there were nineteen vacancies in the line of the Navy for the naval cadets who have completed their two years' sea service. There were also five in the Engineer Corps. The Secretary of the Navy has before him the names of the thirty-nine graduates, but as he has not determined yet whether the vacancies in the Engineer Corps are open to this class it will probably be some days before assignments are made and those who are not wanted dismissed. The Attorney General having held that the vacancies in the Engineer Corps belong to the restored cadet engineers, the Secretary does not feel authorized to fill them from members of the present class until it is seen whether Congress will provide for the restored cadet engineers. The prospects being favorable for such provision, he has agreed to delay action in the matter for a few days, in order to give five of the class, who would otherwise be dropped out, the benefit of the chance of receiving commissions.

THE bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for fiscal year 1886 and for prior years was reported from the House Committee on Appropriations on Tuesday. It provides for a total appropriation of \$6,062,845.39. Of this amount \$176,991.98 is for deficiencies under the War Department, \$29,515.33 under the Navy Department, \$692,216.26 to pay Court of Claims judgments, and \$2,342,937.69 to pay claims audited by the accounting officers and certified to Congress for payment. Among the latter class are the GRAHAM mileage claims and the MORTON cadet service cases. The appropriation for the GRAHAM cases aggregate \$137,680.15, all but one of the claims reported being provided for. As the provision for the MORTON claims is made under the head of "arrears of pay, etc., of the Army," which embraces other items, it is impossible to give the total appropriation for this purpose, but we understand that provision is made for all the claims of this class reported. Among other items of interest to the Army and Navy contained in the bill are the following: For pay of two and three year volunteers, 1871 and prior years, \$324,832.99; for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, \$379,232.36; for bounty under act of July 28, 1866, \$51,109.58; for houses and property lost in military service prior to

Ju'y 1, 1883, \$286,694.70; for pay of Navy prior to July 1, 1883, \$141,268.43. The latter appropriation is intended to cover claims for longevity pay under the HAWKINS and JORDAN decision and other longevity claims reported to Congress this session for payment. \$95,000 is provided for deficiencies in Army transportation; \$68,000 for clothing for the Army.

THE House Committee on Foreign Relations has transmitted a favorable report on the following bill, providing for the detail of Army and Navy officers as attaches to foreign legations. This bill was adopted as a substitute for the bill originally referred to the committee, which made no reference to naval officers:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to detail officers of the Army and Navy, not more than two of whom at any one time shall belong to any one arm of the Service, for duty as attaches at such legations of the United States as he may in his judgment deem most advisable.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the pay and emoluments which by law such officers so detailed would be authorized to receive if on duty in the United States they shall receive actual travelling expenses going to and returning from their respective posts of assignment, and while engaged in actual travel in the performance of the proper duties of the assignment.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, subject to the approval of the President, shall issue to such officers such instructions and require of them such duties as he may deem proper to accomplish the object of such detail, which is to secure the most accurate and recent information as to the condition of foreign armies, navies and fortifications and the improvements and alterations in the art of war, the character of the weapons and munitions of war, and in the drill, discipline and government of armies and navies.

Sec. 4. That the President shall have power to order any such officers so detailed to any other country in America, Europe or Asia, or to any seat of war or place of hostilities.

THAT respected authority on military science, JOMINI, recommends that during a war one-third of the promotions in an army be made by merit, but he does not state how the merit of the individual should be determined; whether by the civil authorities, who cannot see it, or by the number of friends he has at court. As JOMINI was a soldier it is to be inferred that he expected that this question would be settled by the military authorities who were actually present and saw the skill, courage, and ability displayed by the meritorious individual in the presence of the enemy. In this country we go even beyond JOMINI's recommendation. During a war all promotion in our Volunteer Army is made by merit or selection. The regimental promotion is made by Governors of States, who not being soldiers are not experts, and are never present in battles to see the conduct of individuals. In the lately published letters of General EMOBY UPTON he states he was informed by the "General commanding the Army" to the effect that no matter how brilliant the courage and skill he, UPTON, then a colonel of volunteers, displayed in battle, or in how many battles he displayed his merit, it was useless for him to expect military promotion until he could obtain political influence, which meant that UPTON's merit as a soldier was to be decided not by his conduct in battle and on the march but by the number of votes his friends at home could give to a political party. In our Regular Army during peace we promote twenty generals and appoint (promote) about two hundred staff officers by merit or selection. All the Army wish to be in the staff or to become generals. If the laws would state what degree of merit was required to secure these appointments and the rules by which the merits of different candidates are to be graded, it would greatly simplify the work of the President. Perhaps we might introduce here with advantage the system of competitive examination which is in vogue in China.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ANDERSON, 18th Inf., of Fort Gibson, will visit the East this summer.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN and Col. Sheridan, A. D. C., were in Chicago this week.

Mrs. G. B. McClellan and family sailed for Antwerp June 16, on the steamer *Westernland*.

CAPTAIN W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week from a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. V. S. PADDOCK, 5th Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, U. S. A., who is residing at Portland, Me., has had his sick leave extended one year.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT F. E. ELTONHEAD, 21st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., visited New York early in the week with quarters at the Hoffman House.

LIEUTENANT R. A. LOVELL, 14th Infantry, lately on detached service at Seattle has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

MAJOR J. N. ANDREWS, 21st Infantry, lately promoted, has arrived safe and sound at Fort Bridger, Wyo., his future station.

CAPTAIN J. V. LAUDERDALE, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., has recently taken charge of medical matters at Fort Concho, Texas.

Mrs. Grant and family are at their Ocean avenue cottage in Long Branch for the summer, with Col. Frederick D. Grant and family as guests.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and Major J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., returned to Governor's Island early in the week from Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short visit to Saratoga and Rutland, Vt.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week from detached service at Camp Grant, Riverside Park.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., is visiting in Baltimore with his headquarters at the Carrollton Hotel.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from his visit to Fort Monroe, Va., to attend the Artillery School examinations.

CAPTAIN T. J. WINT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is to have charge of the rifle competitions of the Department of the Missouri, to be held at Fort Leavenworth August 21 to 23.

GENERAL JOHN GIBSON, U. S. A., and Miss Gibson and Lieut. E. J. McClelland, A. D. C., left Washington early in the week on their return journey to Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st Infantry, will spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health and join his regiment in the Department of the Platte next November.

CAPTAIN A. H. BAINBRIDGE, 14th Infantry, was to take his company this week from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Townsend. Lieuts. R. T. Yeatman and W. B. Reynolds belong to this company.

CAPTAIN J. DE B. W. GARDNER, Assistant Surgeon, arrived at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week and took charge of medical matters there in succession to Surgeon Calvin De Witt, who goes to Dakota.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. F. O'BRIEN, 15th Infantry, at present commanding Fort Randall, Dakota, will come to New York in September next to take command of the recruiting depot at David's Island.

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., transferred the headquarters of the General Mounted Recruiting Service this week from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, from whence affairs will be conducted until September 30 next.

CAPTAIN G. W. CRABB and Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday from detached service at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, where they have been stationed since April last.

A LETTER to the *Boston Budget* says: "I met yesterday General Dent, who was the classmate, brother-in-law and friend of General Grant. A day or two before the 'Great Commander' died he wrote a note to his wife, which he put in the side pocket of his dressing-gown, where it was found after his death. In it he said that he had no property to leave, but that should any remain unused from the receipts of his book he desired that a watch be purchased with it and presented to General Dent. This has been done, and the complimentary words of the note have been engraved on it."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "Action upon cavalry promotions in the Senate is delayed by Gen. Lewis Merrill's case. The Senators believe that the President has done great injustice to Gen. Merrill in placing him on the retired list when he was first upon the list for promotion, and there was a vacancy in the rank above him, and the President has acknowledged that such is the case. He told Gen. Merrill recently that if he could correct the injustice he would do it, and at his request Merrill has submitted a brief covering the case, reciting precedents and opinions of courts and the Attorney-General that the President can revoke his own order in sending an officer to the retired list and restore him to active duty again."

CAPTAIN L. O. PARKER, 1st Infantry, and family, are at Virginia Beach for the summer.

LIEUTENANT A. L. O'BRIEN, 2d Cav., who is on an extended leave, is at Atlantic City, N. J.

GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Cacouana, P. Q., Canada, for the summer.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM EVERETT, 4th U. S. Art., has joined with his family at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

MAJOR C. C. RAWN, 24th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Elliott, Tex., for a few months for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL SHERMAN had his stable outfit sold at auction in St. Louis, Saturday last. The sale footing over \$1,000.

CAPTAIN J. E. WILSON, 2d Art., expects to move his command from Pensacola to Atlanta, Ga., the latter part of next week.

COLONEL WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will prolong his stay at Hot Springs, Ark., a few weeks longer.

MISS MCCLINTOCK, of Lincoln, Neb., has been visiting Mrs. Doctor Brown, at Fort Omaha, where she has been greatly admired.

COLONEL D. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon, U. S. A., attending surgeon at Philadelphia, was to leave there this week on a two months' vacation.

CAPTAIN A. E. MILTMORE, U. S. A., has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Bowie Station, Arizona, and is having a busy time of it.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from a pleasant visit to Newport Barracks, Ky.

UNDER recent transfers in the 1st Cavalry, Lieut. H. E. Tuthery goes from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Custer, and Lieut. O. L. Hein from Fort Custer to Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL G. L. FEIGER, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., will relinquish duty at Chicago, July 15, and will then go to his home to await his retirement for age, Dec. 8 next.

MAJOR S. C. VEDDER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Vedder, who are North from Texas, are spending a short season in Washington but will leave there for the seaside about the middle of July.

THE Franklin Literary Society of Brooklyn, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Department of Parks, proposes to erect in Prospect Park a suitable memorial to Nathan Hale, the martyr spy.

The only son of Gen. McClellan, George B. McClellan, was among the graduates of Princeton College on Wednesday. Mr. McClellan will accompany his mother and sister on their European trip and will remain abroad for two years.

MAJOR JOHN M. BACON, 7th Cavalry, concluded, June 30, an interesting official inspection of the Minnesota troops in camp at New Ulm. Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, sent to the camp at New Ulm, will return to Fort Snelling this week.

LIEUTENANT EATON A. EDWARDS, 25th Infantry, of whom we retain a pleasant recollection when he was on duty in New York City some years ago, has been selected as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

ON June 25 there was a pleasant reunion of ex-Army officers at Doylestown, Pa., where they met on the invitation of Gen. W. W. H. Davis, to talk over the pleasant memories of the War. This was the third annual gathering of this sort, the invitation being extended to 18 officers.

SCULPTOR KEYSER, of Baltimore, has exhibited in Rome, the clay of his statue of DeKalb. The General steps forward with the right foot on a hillock. His face turned to the left, his body leans forward, his right hand waves a sword above his head. The size is colossal, the material will be bronze, and the site Annapolis.

GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., says Olive Logan, in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, "is spoken of as next mayor of New York. I saw this well known war veteran the other day. He drives in pretty little coupe, and is frequently accompanied by the handsome Spanish lady he married at Madrid when he was American Minister there. How well he looks! His hair is still dark and he holds his head proudly thrown back like a fiery boy of twenty."

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., says the *Critic*, is now domiciled in New York, and is the president of an important dredging company. The veteran General is enjoying the best of health and moves about with the agility of twenty years ago. For over a year past he has entirely abstained from smoking, to which practice he had been a slave for nearly half a century, and also from the use of other stimulants. The abrupt termination of the General's indulgence in the appetizing things of life seems, in effect, to have given him renewed health.

THE venerable Chaplain Jeremiah Porter writes us: "It was my pleasure to meet Major-Gen. Terry and sister, Col. Corbin, and a multitude of the good citizens of this marvellous town at the opening of the Chicago League Club-house last week. But I found no one there among officers or citizens whose memory of Chicago's past ran back as far as my own. If its growth and prosperity for the coming half century shall be equal, in proportion, to its first fifty years, it will in 1885 contain more people than the Thirteen Colonies had when they declared their independence of Great Britain. May its increase in truth and righteousness be more rapid and permanent than in numbers of people."

The *Mineral Argus* has the following Fort Maginnis items:

Two or three of the officers have recently purchased handsome driving teams, and crossing at street junctions has become quite a hazardous venture. Dr. Wm. M. Chamberlain, a distinguished physician of New York, arrived with his two daughters Saturday, and remained in the garison the guest of Dr. Stone until Tuesday, when he left for his ranch to visit his son. The funeral of Mrs. Eugene Smith occurred last Thursday, the remains being interred in the post cemetery. Lieut.-Col. Smith, post commander, read an appropriate burial service.

GENERAL J. H. KING, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Charlevoix, Mich.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., left Washington June 28 on a few days' leave.

Two translations of Gen. Grant's book are announced in the papers of Tokio, Japan.

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th Infantry, is on a brief visit East from Fort Maginnis, Montana.

LIEUTENANT J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was a guest this week at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore.

Mrs. HANCOCK, widow of Major-Gen. Hancock, is spending a portion of the summer at Sea View House, Rockaway.

LIEUTENANT O. B. WARWICK, 18th Infantry, and Mrs. Warwick have gone to Colorado Springs for the benefit of the lady's health.

CAPTAIN C. E. BENNETT, 17th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Totten, Dakota, this week, from an official visit to Columbus Barracks, O.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., is expected at Waseca, Minn., July 3, to deliver the oration at the Fourth of July celebration.

CAPTAIN H. DE B. CLAY, formerly of the 14th U. S. Infantry, and now postmaster at Newport News, Va., visited friends in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, spent the week at Bangor, Me., and made a critical inspection of the volunteer militia in camp there.

THE Chicago *Tribune* boasts that Illinois claims the highest and lowest graduate at West Point this year, "the best scholar and the probable best general."

LIEUTENANT J. C. BRUSH, 5th Artillery, after conducting recruits to points in the Department of the Platte, will rejoin his battery at Fort Douglas, Utah.

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., who has gone on a three months' leave and will then join his regiment, was a recent guest of Surgeon Clements at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR FELIX CABELLO, of the Engineer Corps, Spanish Army, is visiting Philadelphia, the guest of Bernard L. Douredoure, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

MISS MAMIE DRUM, daughter of Captain J. Drum, 10th Infantry, of Fort Bliss, says the *El Paso Times*, entertained her young friends at the Fort Thursday. All the young people at Bliss attended.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., en route from Sackett's Harbor to Vancouver Barracks, stopped over at Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A.

GENERALS JAMES OAKES and T. A. McFarlin, U. S. A., were guests at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, early in the week. Captain W. H. Bradley, British Navy, registered at the Windsor.

THE Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, Gen. Logan, and many other distinguished citizens, attended the funeral of the late Senator David Davis at Bloomington, Ill., on Tuesday, June 29.

GENERAL AND Mrs. VOGDES and Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Vogdes will spend July at Newport. Miss Vogdes is spending several weeks with Mrs. Hauxhurst at her country seat, Elberon, New Jersey.

LIEUTENANTS ALLYN CAPRON, C. G. Treat, and I. M. Lewis, of the Artillery, concluded a six months' tour of torpede instruction at Willet's Point on Wednesday, and after a few weeks' leave will join their respective batteries.

COLONEL W. McE. DYE, formerly of the U. S. Army, relinquished, July 1, the position of Superintendent of Police, District of Columbia. It is the unanimous opinion that he has brought the police force of the District to a high state of efficiency.

LIEUTENANTS D. J. BAKER, JR., B. A. Poore, W. H. Gordon and G. J. Godfrey, 12th Infantry, recent graduates, will likely all go to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., as four of the companies of the regiment there stationed have no second lieutenant.

GENERAL T. A. MCFARLIN, U. S. A., says the *Leavenworth Times*, has a brilliant Army record, and President Cleveland could not do a more grateful act than recognizing his claim to be appointed Surgeon General of the Army when General Murray retires, Aug. 6 next.

A LONDON correspondent of the *New York Times* writes: "I have had an interview with a high Naval official, in relation to the expedition to explore the southern coast of Alaska. He said: 'I think the appointment of Lieut. Schwatka is an admirable one. I know him personally and know his work very well, and, in my opinion, no man is more liable to obtain valuable results on such an expedition.'"

THE Presidio County (Tex.) *News*, of June 18, has the following Fort Davis items: A reception was given Wednesday evening by Col. and Mrs. Brackett in honor of Lieut. J. W. Heard and bride, who were married at New York, June 3. A complimentary serenade was tendered them by the 3d Cavalry band, Friday evening. The officers of Co. I, 16th Inf., to arrive from Stockton, are Captain W. H. Clapp, Lieut. W. C. McFarland and W. H. Cowles. All these gentlemen are well known and liked in Fort Davis, and will be gladly welcomed back to their old station.

THE San Francisco *News-Letter* says: "The uncertainties of Army life are proverbial, and those who are lucky enough to be stationed at any one place for any great length of time generally thank their stars that it be so. At present numerous changes are on the cards, and the routes received have been far from pleasant news to many. At Angel Island there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth over the loss of Gen. and Mrs. Kautz, who, during their occupancy of the quarters there, have contributed so largely to the pleasure of the post, and especially the visitors thereto. Fort Lowell, in Arizona, is to be congratulated, for what is our loss is decidedly its gain!"

MRS. COATES, wife of Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th Inf., is visiting Omaha from Fort Robinson.

GENERAL H. D. WALKER, U. S. A., registered at the Coleman House, New York, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d Inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., on Thursday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. B. HARDIN, 18th Inf., was in Kansas City a few days ago, the guest of Senator P. G. Lowe.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, 23d Infantry, will shortly report to Gen. Ruger for temporary duty at Fort Snelling.

MRS. MERRIAM, wife of Lieut. Merriam, 4th Inf., is visiting in Omaha at her father's, Col. D. B. Burnham, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN E. J. STIVERS, 25th Infantry, on leave from the West, is visiting at 60 West 125th street, New York City.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt, were in Washington this week with quarters at Wormleys.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, and family, left Fort Monroe, on Thursday, to be absent for about a month.

COLONEL JULIAN McALLISTER, U. S. A., and family, were the recipients of many flattering attentions from friends on the Pacific Coast before their recent departure from San Francisco for the East.

CAPTAIN F. A. MAHAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mahan, were to arrive in New York City this week, Capt. Mahan having been ordered to temporary duty under Gen. Gillmore.

CAPTAINS H. C. EGBERT and James Halloran and Lieuts. F. Von Schrader and W. O. Clark, 12th U. S. Inf., all of Sackett's Harbor, were visitors at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., this week on Court-martial service.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. FORSYTH, U. S. A., delivered an address at Newburg, N. Y., June 29, on the occasion of finally closing the old academy in that city. The new academy recently erected will hereafter be used.

GEORGE GIBSON, of Braddock, Pa., recently found an old side sword on the steel works bottoms at that place. The piece of ground where the sword was found was the place where the bloody battle of 1775 was fought.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU in his latest article on Gen. Grant, gives some interesting data concerning the relations between the General and President Andrew Johnson, and as to how the great soldier first entered upon his political career.

"BUSINESS JIM" writes from Fort Laramie, Wyo.: "Sunday is our dullest day here, the only excitement being a sacred concert in the evening, conducted by Col. Merriam. The choir, under the management of Mrs. Dr. Brechemin, is improving rapidly."

1st LIEUTENANT EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married at Trinity Church, Portland, Ore., June 24, to Miss Catharine Green. There was a large and fashionable attendance at the ceremony, including many officers and ladies from Vancouver Barracks. The married couple after the ceremony left for St. Louis.

A LOWELL (Mass.) despatch says: "A veteran of the 'late disagreeableness' has passed away in Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's sturdy old buckskin warhorse. Phil. The gallant steed bore the General through his entire campaign in the South, sharing with his master the humiliation of defeat at Fort Fisher and the exhilaration of triumph at New Orleans."

THE Uncompagnre correspondent of the Kansas Times says: "Major Brady assumed command Monday. No wonder the men all smile.... Lieut. Paulding has moved into the quarters lately occupied by Lieut. Stotler.... The telegraph between Montrose and Ouray is completed.... Since the arrival of Colonel Brady, dress parade is held each evening.... Major Burton made the men happy by making an investigation."

THE statement in the Washington Critic that Capt. Warren C. Beach, late of the Army, was absent from his regiment almost a dozen years is erroneous and unjust. In twenty-one years' service, Capt. Beach's "soft duty" consisted of a nearly three years' sojourn at Governor's Island, ended March, 1885, given while on leave after a three years' tour in Dakota. Capt. Beach resigned on account of family and business reasons, not being able to obtain a leave.

THE Vancouver Independent, of June 24, says: Lieut. V. J. Brumbach, 2d Infantry, is visiting his parents in Boise City.... Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf., is expected to return to Vancouver from the East next week.... Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Jordan, 19th Inf., is now at Astoria, Oregon, with his family, visiting his wife's mother.... Gen. Chauncey McKeever visited Department headquarters this week.... Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., was married in Portland Thursday to Miss Reed. Their many friends at Vancouver Barracks extend warm congratulations. Major-General O. O. Howard arrived at Vancouver Barracks on Monday, and will remain until Friday, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Jas. T. Gray. His son John accompanies him.... Mr. John Gibbon on Thursday evening last was the recipient of a surprise party given him by the ladies of the garrison. A delightful evening was passed, and dancing continued until quite late when the gathering dispersed.

THE Omaha Excelsior of June 26 says: Mr. and Mrs. King, of Illinois, are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Brislin at Fort Niobrara.... Miss Carrie Brislin received a severe scald on the shoulder and arm Wednesday by the accidental upsetting of a pitcher of hot water.... The social event of the week was a splendid hop by the 4th Infantry boys.... Col. Stone, of Fort Sidney, who has been seriously sick, is convalescing.... The 4th Infantry will leave Fort Omaha July 1.... Hamilton Brooke, brother of Lieutenant Brooke and Mrs. Lieut. Parke, who has been visiting at Fort Sidney since May, left Saturday for New York.... General Crook and others of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska, left Wednesday for Leavenworth to institute a commandery of the order in Kansas.... Col. Chambers, 17th Inf., at present the guest of his brother, Major Chambers, of Fort Omaha, will assume command of his regiment at Fort Russell when the change of station between the 9th and 17th Regiments is complete.... A delightful party was given on Tuesday evening at Fort Omaha by Mrs. Brown, wife of Dr. Brown, to the officers of the 4th Infantry and their wives, who are about to leave for new stations.

GENERAL M. R. MORGAN, U. S. A., left San Francisco last week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., came to New York this week to remain for a few days.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st Artillery, is visiting at Boston, being on a three months' leave from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON was acting Adjutant Gen. this week, during the absence of Gen. R. C. Drum, who has gone on a sea trip to Lake Superior.

COLONEL W. WINTHROP, U. S. A., will leave San Francisco next week for the East, and after a few weeks spent on leave will go to West Point for duty.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., was in Baltimore this week and attended the ceremonies which elevated Archbishop James Gibbons to the dignity of the Cardinalate.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th U. S. Cav., leaves Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week, for Grand Rapids, Mich., where he will stay during the months of July and August.

LIEUTENANT C. L. STEELE, 18th Infantry, will sail for Hamburg, Germany, next week, on the *Hammonia*, to be absent several months. He is traveling for his health, and expects to visit various parts of Europe.

GENERAL WM. FARRAR SMITH quotes Grant in the *July Century* as saying: "When I have sufficient confidence in a general to leave him in command of an army, I have enough confidence in him to leave his plans to himself."

GENERAL DRUM, and a party of gentlemen, left Chicago on Saturday night last for two weeks' fishing in Lake Superior, making their first camp at Saint's Rest, Wis., the guests of Col. Gintz. The party consists of Gen. Drum, Cols. Lee, Corbin, and Moore, of the Army, and Capt. Webb, of Chicago.

THE Brackett News, of June 24, has the following Fort Clark items: "Captain C. B. Hall is discharging his duties as quartermaster with satisfaction to all. Echo Lodge has passed a resolution thanking Gen. C. H. Smith and family for their encouragement and support of the lodge since its inception, and also thanking Post Quartermaster Hall for valuable aid in a recent picnic."

GENERALS NEWTON and Gillmore, and George S. Greene, members of the Engineering Commission which has been investigating the charges of ex-Constructor Engineer Craven against Chief Engineer Church, of the new aqueduct, have agreed upon a report which will completely exonerate the Chief Engineer from the charges made against him, and the work on the aqueduct will be commended.

THE following named officers registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: 2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav.; Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav.; Cadet Elwood W. Evans, U. S. M. A.; Col. W. Merritt, Military Academy; Lieut. W. Geo. Elliott, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th Inf.; Capt. E. Rice, 5th Inf.

THE Omaha Herald reports a decision by Judge Dundy, in a suit brought against Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th U. S. Infantry. He had given his personal notes for \$348 to cover losses incurred in speculation on the Chicago grain market. Suit was brought on the notes which had been transferred to a third person. It was held that the notes being given for indebtedness incurred on what the law assumes to be a gambling contract, no recovery could be had by the plaintiff, but the defendant was held for costs.

MRS. LIZZIE WRIGHT OWEN, daughter of the late Gen. George Wright, U. S. A., has petitioned Congress, through Senator Dolph, for a pension at the rate of \$50 per month. Col. Wright lost his life by the sinking of the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, while en route from California to Oregon in 1865, his wife going down with him. No pension having ever accrued to any member of the family, the petitioner believes that she should be allowed the pension asked for in recognition of her father's long and faithful service, especially as by the death of her husband, who was also an officer in the Regular Army, she is now in destitute circumstances. The following distinguished Army officers think so too, and have strongly presented her case to the Senate: Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Commissary-General Macletoe, Assistant Adjutant-General J. C. Kelton, Brig. Gen. Newton, Col. Wilson and Parke, of the Corps of Engineers; Brig.-Gens. Benét and Baird, and Col. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant general.

COMMANDER BAINBRIDGE HOFF, U. S. N., was at the Everett House, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT H. ARNOLD, U. S. N., lately returned from South America in the *Nipsic*, arrived in Washington this week.

AMONG those visiting at Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, are Capt. Chas. Bendire, U. S. A., and Lieut. W. P. Ray, U. S. N.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL and Captain S. L. Breese, U. S. N., were to sail for Rio Janeiro on Friday of this week, July 2.

COMMODORE DAVID B. HARMONY, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, paid an official visit to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday.

THE late Hobart Pacha is said to have borne a striking resemblance to James G. Blaine. The likeness was heightened by the color and style of beard.

P. A. PAYMASTER J. N. SPEEL, U. S. N., arrived in Washington, this week, from St. Paul, for duty with the Board making inventories of property and stores at Navy-yards.

THE marriage of Assistant Engineer J. R. Wilmer, U. S. N., to Miss Belle Hoehling, daughter of Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N., is to take place in the autumn.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, of the U. S. Signal Service, who was in Pittsburgh on Wednesday on his return to Washington, told a reporter that Engineer Melville and he are endeavoring to raise funds for a new Arctic expedition.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. R. M. MULLANY, U. S. N., left Bryn Mawr, Penn., July 1, for Magnolia, Mass.

WORD comes from Fort Monroe, Va., says the *Baltimore Sun*, of the gallant rescue of an English tourist from drowning in the bay by Dr. Irving C. Rose, a noted swimmer, formerly surgeon of the *Corwin* during the *Jeannette* search expedition.

PAY DIRECTOR EDWARD MAY, Paymaster Robt. W. Allen, Ensign John B. Jackson, Lieut. E. J. Dorn, P. A. Engr. Chas. F. Nagle, Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Naval Cadet C. C. Billings and P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel registered at the Navy Department during the week.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN H. BAKER, U. S. N., was married, June 30, at Christ Church, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., to Miss C. S. Baker, daughter of Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, U. S. N. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends at the wedding. The groom is at present on duty at St. John's College, Annapolis.

P. A. ENGINEER JOHN D. FORD, U. S. N., principal in charge of the Manual Training School of Baltimore, has received notice of the continuation of his detail from Secretary Whitney, as follows: "Your further employment on shore duty being required by the public interests, you will continue in the discharge of your present duties until July 1, 1887, unless it is otherwise ordered."

THE engagement of Miss Isabelle Sparks, daughter of Mrs. Capt. Jas. A. Haughey, 21st U. S. Inf., to Frederick N. Kress, U. S. Navy, is announced. Naval Cadet Kress, who is a son of Major John A. Kress, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., has just been graduated from the Naval Academy with distinction, and is ordered to the Mediterranean Squadron for a two years' cruise, at the end of which the wedding will take place. We bespeak a long and happy life for the young people and trust that nothing will interpose to mar their happiness.

GOVERNOR WETMORE, of Rhode Island, paid an official visit to the Naval Training Station, June 28, on invitation of Capt. Arthur B. Yates, U. S. N. The Governor was accompanied by his staff and was received by Lieut. Green. After a collation, served in the officers' dinner hall, the island was visited. A detachment of apprentices was at school in the gymnasium and their movements were examined by the visiting party. The War College building was next inspected and then followed a Gatling gun practice and dress parade. At seven o'clock the party left for the city and a salute of 17 guns was fired in honor of the Governor as the party took its leave.

In his article in the *Century* for July, Capt. Albert Kautz, U. S. N., says: "On the 29th Farragut decided that the time had come for him to take formal possession of the city; he felt that this was a duty he owed to the Navy, and he accordingly sent an expedition on shore under command of Fleet Captain H. H. Bell, and of this party I was second in command. I had a detachment of sailors and two boat howitzers, and was assisted by Midshipmen John H. Reed and E. C. Hazeltine. It is a strange fact that the three officers of the line with whom I went on shore on this occasion were all afterwards drowned. Bell as rear admiral and Read as lieutenant commander were swamped in a boat while going ashore from the *Hurtford*, at Osaka, Japan, and Hazeltine as an ensign, went down in the *Housatonic*."

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook, in his official order announcing the death of Captain D. H. Murdock, 6th Inf., says: No sadder duty has been his in many years, for the dead possessed character of such worth that with passing years he grew in value to the Service, and by industry in the pursuit of knowledge and by a Christian life, which made him ever considerate of others, he was winning more and more the esteem of comrades and the love of friends. Upon his record of service with the regiment and upon all his official life there is found no stain. In just sense can it therefore be said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

MISS MAY MALLETT, who died at Burnett Mills, Lake County, Cal., June 16, was the eldest daughter of the late Naval Constructor G. F. Mallett, U. S. N., and at the time of her death was 22 years of age. She was a native of Vallejo and had lived there most of her life, but left for Burnett Mills about two months ago, thinking a change would restore her to health.

THE venerable widow of Gen. Thomas J. Leslie, U. S. A., died at her residence in New Windsor June 30, the funeral taking place on Friday. The deceased lady was well known in New York, her husband having been on duty for some years prior to his death in 1874.

THE venerable widow of Capt. Lemuel Gates, 1st U. S. Art., died at St. Paul's Church Home, Richmond, Va., June 18, aged 87. Her husband died fifty years ago within a few weeks.

WE regret to learn of the death at Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 21, of Oliver, infant son of Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A., aged 16 months.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SEACOAST CITIES.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: Is it not time for the citizens of our exposed seaport cities to take some prompt public action demanding such legislation on the part of Congress at this session as will give some protection to our defenceless seacoast cities? We have no Navy. We have no seacoast guns to protect us from modern ironclads and their immense guns of long range. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other large cities ought to have public meetings called by the Mayor or prominent citizens without regard to party lines and convey to Congress such decided expressions of public sentiment as would leave no room for misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Allison called up the House joint resolution extending appropriations for ten days. Mr. Edmunds called attention to this way of doing business and to the present state of affairs. For several years past appropriation bills were sent to the Senate in time to have them properly considered; and when they came to the President he had no time to examine them, but had either to sign them blindly or to veto them blindly. He gave a list of dates at which appropriation bills were received by the Senate for the last three or four Congresses, and said that this was not a credit to Congress. If Congress could not better administer the public business in the most important of the features—the proper control of the public money—it was not deserving the confidence of the people. He thought, therefore, that the Senate ought to take some step in some lawful and constitutional and respectful way, to see if it cannot get on with this important public business in a reasonable, respectable and satisfactory manner. If they could not bring themselves into better fashions about this business he should rather let the wheels of Government stop by refusing to pass this joint resolution. The passing of such resolutions was a very confusing and mischievous practice.

Mr. Beck stated that the extension for ten days was simply absurd. The Sundry Civil bill had not yet reached the Senate and that bill alone would require at least three weeks for its consideration. Since throwing grass had no effect he was in favor of trying the efficacy of stones, and he thought it would do no harm to let the Department close for a week.

Mr. Allison said that he could not admit—and the Senate never had admitted—that to the House belonged exclusively the right to initiate appropriation bills. But it had been the custom—the unwritten law—since the foundation of the Government that they should originate in the House; and it would be of no use—as was suggested—for the Senate to initiate and send appropriation bills to the House. The House would simply pay no attention to them.

After further discussion the joint resolution was amended by extending the time to 15 days and was then passed.

The President that afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for 15 days for the expenditures of the Government not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The only appropriation bill not yet reported from committee is the Fortification bill. The sub-committee are now at work upon it. They had before them on Thursday Superintendent Hunt, of the Boston Iron Works, who wants to make some 12 cast iron mortars for the Government. He proposed to make one of these mortars at his own expense with the understanding that he shall be given a contract for 100 if the first proves satisfactory. Mr. Timby, the inventor of the revolving turret, explained his invention, and asked for an appropriation to erect several of them at the more prominent ports. Mr. Mann, of Pittsburgh, asked for appropriation for making a steel gun for testing his breech system. Mr. Barlow, of Kentucky, wanted an appropriation to make a gun for testing his method of loading, so as to reduce strain, etc. Gen. Benét and Admiral Porter were present and gave their views generally upon ordnance matters, including the subjects advanced by the above-named persons. The sub-committee expect to report to the full committee on Saturday.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the House bill, No. 1659, for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette and widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel.

The Senate bill for the relief of those Army officers, graduates of the Military Academy, affected by the second comptroller's decision in the Rodman case, has been amended by the House Military Committee to read as follows:

Every cadet who has heretofore graduated at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been, or hereafter may be, commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduate to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant, from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

Senator Spooner submitted an amendment in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to appropriate \$10,000 to enable the Secretary of War to prepare suitable plans, drawing and specifications, and to ascertain and estimate the soundings, site and foundation for piers and cost of a Lincoln-Grant monumental bridge, with suitable approaches, from Observatory Point, in this city, across the Potomac River to Arlington Gate.

Senator Miller on June 29 introduced a bill to authorize the President to place the name of Bvt. Maj. General Averill on the retired list, with the rank and pay of brigadier general.

The Senate Military Committee has made a favorable report on a resolution, introduced this week, granting John F. Chamberlain, of Washington, the right to erect a hotel upon the Government reservation at Fort Monroe Va.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Tuesday adopted favorable reports on the bills granting right of way for railroad purposes through the Naval Academy grounds, and to reimburse Paymaster James E. Telford and Pay Clerk Charles E. Blake, U. S. N., for losses of personal property incurred by fire at the Windsor House, Yokohama, Japan, in February last. \$1,000 and \$700, respectively, is recommended in the latter bill.

The House Committee on Claims this week made favorable reports upon the bills which have passed the Senate for the relief of the *Ashuelot* sufferers, and to reimburse Col. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engrs., and Lieut. J. M. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., for certain amounts stolen from them.

The Senate bill for the retirement of certain officers of the Navy (vice Admiral Rowan and Rear Admiral Worden) has been reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. A special meeting of the committee was called for its consideration on Wednesday.

The House Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting this week adopted favorable reports upon the following Senate bills: S. 1395, to enlarge, repair and complete the military quarters and barracks at Forts D. A. Russell, Robinson and Niobrara;

S. 2332, to credit State of Kansas for ordnance stores; S. 872, for purchase of a lot for military purposes at St. Augustine, Fla., and for the relief of the West Point graduates affected by the Comptroller's decision in the Rodman case.

The House Military Committee, through Mr. Steele, has reported upon all the restoration and increase of rank bills referred to it, except in the cases of Major Reno and Lieut. Paul. A special meeting is to be called for the consideration of these two measures some time next week. But four of the bills referred to were reported with favorable recommendations, viz.: to restore Edward Byrne, late Capt. 10th Cav., and Stephen O'Connor, late 2d L. 23d Inf.; to correct the records of Capt. Robert G. Montgomery, 5th Cav., and Capt. Edmond G. Fechet, 8th Cav. Those reported adversely were for the restoration of Orville Burke, late of the Cavalry arm; T. J. Spencer, late Captain 10th Cav.; Capt. Allen L. Anderson, late Capt. 6th Inf.; Robt. Garrick, late 1st Lieut. 8th Cav.; Wm. C. Spencer, late Capt. of the Infantry arm; James A. Bates, late Capt., retired; S. S. Robinson, late Capt. 16th Inf.; Thomas Little, late Capt. 1st Cav.; Henry C. Parry, late Asst. Surg.; Eugene Wells, late 2d Lieut. of Art.; James E. Macklin, late 2d Lieut. 11th Inf.; A. H. Von Luetwitz, late 1st Lieut. 3d Inf.; John F. Lewis, late 1st Lieut. 21st Inf.; Charles J. Whitney, late Lieut.-Col. 6th Cav.; D. O. Rousseau, late Lieut. 5th Cav.; Chas. H. Campbell, late Capt. 6th Cav.; John W. Chickering, late 1st Lieut. 6th Cav.; Wm. W. Webb, late Captain 4th Cav.; Thos. F. Riley, late Capt. 21st Inf.; Thomas H. Carpenter, late Capt. 17th Inf.

Other bills were reported adversely as follows: To retire Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls as a Major-General; to retire Col. Geo. W. Getty as Brigadier-General; to correct and complete record of Col. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A.; to correct record and fix rank of Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Gile, U. S. A.; for relief of Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 5th Inf.; to confirm title of Ray F. Pope to his office of Assistant Surgeon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2764, Teller. Authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton, a Major-General.

S. 2777, Miller. That in view of the long and faithful services of Brevet Major-General William W. Averell, United States Army, before and during the late war, and of severe wounds received by him in battles, the President is hereby authorized to place Brevet Major-General Averell on the retired list of the Army with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of the grade of Brigadier-General.

H. R. 9711, Carey. Sets aside the findings of a Board of survey in the case of 1st Lieut. James Regan, Regt. Q. M. 9th Inf., and discharges him from all obligations to pay the \$2,588.57 shortage charged against him on account of the dishonesty of a clerk, who deserted.

THE RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

A SPIRITED debate arose in the Senate Thursday afternoon over the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations to strike out of the Legislative bill the item for continuing the printing of the "Records of the Rebellion." The whole trouble arose from the fact that Col. Scott, who is the "editor" of these records, saw fit to include in the Xth volume, just issued, the findings of the West Point Board of Review in the Fitz-John Porter case. The unanimous recommendation of the Appropriations Committee was that the appropriation of \$27,500 should be discontinued until an investigation of the methods followed in editing the "Records of the Rebellion" could be had. Mr. Plumb declared that altogether too much consideration had been shown to Fitz John Porter in the publication of the Board of Review findings. Senator Hale sought to prove some occult Confederate influence at work in the preparation of the "records" from the fact that 63 pages were devoted to Confederate accounts of the battle of Cedar Mountain, while the Union Generals had only 45 pages in which to record their doings. Senator Harrison reached the root of the matter in a sensible and effective five minute speech.

"Shall we," he asked, in effect, "close a bureau and discharge its numerous trained employees, engaged in an important work, simply because of an error of judgment on the part of the chief, in which he was sustained, by the way, by successive Republican Secretaries of War? or shall we provide for the continuance of the great work and so modify the law as to prevent anything like the printing of the West Point Board of Review occurring again?" This latter view struck a majority as the most sensible way out of the difficulty, and an amendment prepared by Senators Hale and Edmunds confining the scope of the "Records" to official documents covering the period of the war, and providing for the insertion of Judge Advocate Holt's summary of the testimony in the Fitz John Porter court-martial in the next volume of the "Records" was adopted without division.

MAINE BOYS AND WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Portland (Me.) Press of June 22 contained the following:

MAINE BOYS AND WEST POINT.

A Candidate from this Part of Maine Rejected by the West Point Professors.

BOWDOIN, June 21.—G. M. Wheeler, the candidate to West Point from the Second Congressional District, has arrived home, being unable to pass the strict requirements for admission. Fred Plummer, of Auburn, stood second at the preliminary examination. It seems as though there are no young men able to pass an examination at West Point from this district. Mr. Wheeler, who was pronounced as superior to any of the 14 applicants, after considerable meditation, decided to accept the appointment and, as stated, has failed and returned.

As this communication, including the Press heading, is distinctly unfriendly to the Military Academy, it ought not to be permitted to pass unnoticed. The comment which it is likely (and was intended) to provoke is "What sort of a place is West Point, where the best of 14 Maine competitors is denied admission as too ignorant?"

In point of fact, young Wheeler was not examined at West Point at all! He arrived there, sent his trunk to the barracks, and left the Point on the evening train without reporting himself to the Adjutant or any other of the authorities. Plummer, his alternate, also failed to report. Both were probably too much scared to face the music.

The nominating Congressman must try again.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THERE are now 11 well equipped and well trained men from the Signal Service with the troops in the Department of Arizona under Gen. Miles, who are pushing the Indian campaign in that section. Gen. Miles first requested five men from the Signal Corps and he found their services so valuable in transmitting communications from one point to another by means of signals that he soon after made a request for six additional men with a supply of all the modern instruments and appliances. Gen. Hazen, chief of the Signal Corps, has recently paid a good deal of attention to drilling his men in the Morse English or Continental Code, which was recently adapted for both the Army and Navy. He has set apart a special company of 30 men at Fort Myer for special instruction and practice. On June 11 he ordered a military telegraph line to be run from Fort Myer to a point nearly five miles beyond Great Falls, on the Potomac, a distance of over 20 miles. This line is now in full operation and the 30 men referred to receive daily practice in sending and receiving communications by signals. A supply camp is established at Great Falls named Camp Hazen, and one at the terminus of the line named Camp Biddle, after the new commandant of Fort Myer. A camp has also been established at Sugar Loaf Mountain, and communication between it and Camp Biddle and Fort Myer is daily kept up. The distance between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Fort Myer is over 30 miles in an air line, and signals with the heliograph are readily transmitted on clear days. Signalling by night is also kept up between the mountain and Camp Biddle by torches, although it is difficult to receive the signals from the mountain because of the haze which usually surrounds it at night. Signalling by means of flash lanterns is also being tested. The men are divided into detachments and exchange stations every few days that they may gain all the experience possible. The line will be discontinued on June 27, when the men will return to Fort Myer to be mustered and paid off.

THE COAST SURVEY.

In the debate on the Sundry Civil bill in the House, Mr. Boutelle said:

Mr. Chairman, according to the old adage, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating;" and I can do bear testimony here to-day that I have taken vessels of the United States into and out of nearly every indentation upon the coast of the United States from New York Harbor to Galveston without a pilot, relying simply upon the accuracy of the survey of the coast by the United States Coast Survey.

Further, it is a fact which will be acknowledged by every military and every naval officer of the United States, that the great blockade of nearly 3,000 miles of our coast, which was maintained throughout the war—a blockade unparalleled in its extent and efficiency, unprecedented in the marine risks which were encountered, and in the manner in which obstacles previously supposed to be insurmountable were overcome—was rendered possible solely by reason of the accuracy and efficiency with which the work of the United States Coast Survey had been carried on.

In further proof of the practical efficiency with which this work has been conducted, it is proper to state here that the fleets and the armies of the United States during the war were indebted to the practical surveys of the chief officers of the Coast Survey in piloting vessels, in laying buoys, in opening channels, and in leading our fleets in many of the most important operations upon our Southern coast. There are to-day at the head of the Coast Survey men who have been criticised here as bureau officers, these men whose work has been sneered at as that of gentlemen who sit in cushioned chairs here in Washington and draw their salaries. But I say there are to-day in the office of the Coast Survey men at the very head of their profession, who have demonstrated their practical ability to the extent of being capable of going on board a Government vessel and acting as pilot of that craft into and out of any port on the coast of the United States.

LIEUTENANT HENRY J. HUNT.

COLONEL G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON has written some hues to the memory of Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. N., who died at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1886, the conclusion of which is as follows:

Your boy is dead; lies still and cold.
The Gods love those who ne'er grow old.
The shining mark to death is given,
The truest heart, the soonest risen.
At duty's call, for honor's goal,
Where winter guards the frozen Pole;
He braved the dark and dreary north,
To bring his prisoned comrades forth.
'Mid Arctic ice and storm-swept seas,
With ardor that no chill could freeze;
He strove to rend the frost-bound gates
Where baffled exploration waits.
Then sailed once more to rescue those
Lost watchers 'mid the frozen snows;
Who seek, for science sake, the source
Of nature's weird electric force,
Bearding the storm king in his lair:
A fiercer foe no man may dare.
A hero still in every strife,
Sealing his sacrifice with life;
With broken frame and fading eye
Returning to his home to die.
Adding another name to those
Who dignify our last repose;
Whose tombs are kept by Honor's guard;
Whose fame is sung by harp and bard.
Leaving to me-mate and to friend
A legacy no chance can rend.
A fame so bright, a life so pure,
Shall strengthen others to endure;
Leave impress on the sands of time
And write its name in deeds sublime.

I would that words might comfort you
Whose own life rises grand and true;
Your son was worthy of the sire
Who dauntless braved the rebel fire.
His lips though dumb repeat the tale
That blood and nurture never fail.
The eaglet of the parent nest
Anticipates your well earned rest;
Standing where many a comrade waits
To welcome you "beyond the gates."
We mourn with you, your gallant son,
We write for epitaph: well done,
No life is lost that nobly ends;
That patient takes each ill it sends;
Till fate itself to courage yield,
And effort win the well fought field.

THE appointment of Wm. B. Rochester, Jr., son of Paymaster-General Rochester, as a cadet at large to the West Point Military Academy, to enter in June next, is officially announced. No more appointments of this kind will be made this year.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

THE celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Custer massacre by a few of its survivors took place June 25. The Sioux Chief Gall went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. He told his story with dignity and emotion. He said:

"We saw soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. The cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was the big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught horses for the bucks to mount, and the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him, and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned on Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met half a mile up the ravine now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers, and beat them back step by step until all were killed."

One of Reno's officers confirms this, saying: "It was probably during the interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him." Gall continued: "The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got their shells stuck in the guns and had to throw them away. Then they fought with their little guns [pistols]. The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge, and were as many as the grass on the plains. The first two companies [Keogh's and Culbourn's] dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge upon which all finally died. They were shot down in line where they stood."

"Keogh's company rallied and were all killed in a bunch. [This statement seems borne out by facts, as 38 bodies of Keogh's troopers were found piled in a heap.] The warriors directed a special fire against the troopers who held the horses, and as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. The soldiers fought desperately and hard and never surrendered. They fought standing along in line on the right. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up."

"When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all who were with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying, and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with the hatchet [meaning mutilated the soldiers]. The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. When their ammunition was gone the Indians killed the soldiers with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by squaws. Only 43 Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes. We had Ogallallas, Minneconjons, Brules, Tetons, Vencapas, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river, [meaning Terry and Gibbon's] we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Mountains. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days and then went over to the Wolf Mountains."

It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case.

The arrangements were under the management of Capt. Godfrey, with a cavalry troop. Co. K of the 5th Infantry, Capt. Baldwin, was in camp on the Little Big Horn, near the spot where Custer fell. The visiting officers were Capt. McDougall, Godfrey, and Edgerly of the 7th Cavalry, survivors of the ill-fated expedition; Lieuts. Slocum, Brewer, and Mann of the 7th Cav.; Dr. Porter, who was with Reno; Col. Cochrane, and Lieut. Partello of the 5th Infantry, and a large delegation of the officers and ladies from Fort Custer. Major Benteen, 9th Cav., who led one of the columns on the fatal day, was also present.

DYNAMITE.

THE Board consisting of Major Haskin and Lieuts. Harris and Slaker, convened by order of Major-General Howard at the Presidio of San Francisco, June 19, to witness experiments with dynamite by Lieut. J. W. Graydon, late of the U. S. Navy, had an interesting time, according to the *Alta*.

The result was different from what the Board expected to have to report, and the rocks in front of the gun suffered instead of the gun itself, and the officers composing the Board expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the demonstration and proposed reporting the advisability of allowing Lieut. Graydon to use larger guns, so that some idea of the effect of firing several pounds of dynamite in a shell may be seen.

After a sufficient number of shells had been fired to satisfy the Board of the perfect safety of the process of firing dynamite from a gun, Mr. Rolla, of the Giant Powder Works, exploded on top of a log of wood about two pounds of gelatine which contained over 90 per cent. of nitro glycerine. The effect was to blow the log into fragments, and draw from the soldiers the suggestion that when they go on their summer march to Monterey it would be a good idea to carry some gelatine along to make kindlings.

Nearly a dozen shells were fired, and at a range long enough to allow the two reports to be distinctly segregated. A large quantity of rock was blasted out of a solid wall by the experiments, and on one occasion a fence which got in the way was torn up for several yards.

Lieut. Graydon and Mr. de Styak, who are the

principal owners of the patent, will leave for Europe immediately to introduce the new shell to the European powers.

GRANT'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DESCRIBING General Grant, in an article in the *New York Tribune*, Adam Badeau says:

I found him a man like other men, with feelings as profound as those of the most passionate, but with a power of concealing them almost without example. At times there was a positive inability to reveal emotion, a sort of inarticulate undermonstrousness as far as possible from stolidity.

He had few affections, but these were intense; he did not hate many, but he could be implacable. He was not what is usually called ambitious, but after he had been long in power he was not insensible to the sweets of possession, and was decidedly averse to relinquishing what he had enjoyed. He was not vain, but he knew his own qualities, and, though he had the faculty of receiving adulation with a greater appearance of equanimity than any human being I have known, he was not indifferent to the recognition of the worth of his friends.

If he was unfair, and he was at times, he did not know it; he did not intend to be so. If his likes or dislikes affected his judgment, and they did, undoubtedly, it was unconsciously to himself; and he always wanted to atone for a wrong when he was convinced he had inflicted one. But it was difficult to convince him.

All his military greatness came of the plainest possible qualities, developed into an astounding degree. The clearness of his judgment, the control of his emotions, his quick insight into a subject, his large grasp, his determined will—these are faculties that any one might possess in an ordinary degree, without exciting wonder, but these he carried into the most extraordinary circumstances and applied on the grandest possible theatre.

When he went to Washington and was thrown into contact with men trained in the political and social arena, at first he was very shy. He did not like the atmosphere; he was not at home in it. He avoided the world, so far as he, at the core and top of the world, could avoid it. He disliked politics and society, but soon perceived that his duty and the position threw him into both politics and society, and though he never seemed to be observing, he watched closely. He very soon conformed to etiquette, which at first had been, not only unfamiliar, but distasteful. He learned to understand the ways of men—and women—long used to arts and artifices. He never himself became a skilled simulator, but he could dissimulate as well as any man that ever lived; that is, he could prevent all but those who were absolutely closest to him, and sometimes these, from penetrating further than he wished into his thoughts or purposes or desires.

I had not seen him for several years when he visited Europe, and I was very much struck at that time with the growth and breadth of his intellect. I was with him at the tables of kings. I saw him in the company of the greatest European statesmen, at more than one brilliant court, and he rose to an equality that the foremost recognized.

A SAMPLE OF INDIAN STORIES.

THIS is a fair sample of Arizona Indian stories, taken from the *Tucson Star* of June 15, 1886:

A NARROW ESCAPE—THE HOSTILES IN THE OWL HEADS MOUNTAINS.

E. Goldbaum had a narrow escape yesterday. He left yesterday morning for Owl Head: to look after Joe Goldtree's mine. When about twenty-five miles from Tucson, and riding leisurely down a wash, his horse gave a sudden jump and snort. He looked ahead of him and saw four Indians, mounted, riding along the ridge about 250 yards. Goldbaum wheeled his horse and dashed on the back trail. The Indians opened fire and pursued, and for nearly five miles the race for life was kept up, and until he came within two miles of Rillito Station, when they gave up the chase. Goldbaum says that during the pursuit they fired at him five times. As to their being hostiles, he has not the least doubt. [Here follows a minute description of the hostiles.] There is little doubt but what the hostiles have for some days been infesting the Owl Heads and Canon del Oro. This is not the first time a band of from five to six have been seen, and their trail has been seen several times, but this is the first time they have been known to make an attack. There is little doubt but what this band is still in that vicinity. Mr. Goldbaum says he will head a party of men and take them to the trail of the band. Who will go? is the question.

On investigation the following account was found to be correct—taken from the *Tucson Star* of June 16, 1886:

A CARD.

TUCSON, June 15, 1886.

EDITOR STAR: For the information of the public and myself I sent four reliable Indian trailers out yesterday to examine the trail of the Indians that Mr. E. Goldbaum claimed to have seen. The men returned yesterday evening and said that there were no trails to be seen except Goldbaum's own trail, and that Goldbaum only went out as far as Sahuarito, where he turned round and hobbled back to Tucson. Very respectfully, JOS. GOLDTREE.

Troops have been moved by rail at great expense on rumors similar to the above first report, only to find out that the reports are wilful falsehoods. Not one in a hundred of the reports about Indians are correct.

(From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

GIANT GUN LATHES.

A PERSON unskilled in mechanics, and even a mechanic himself, who would walk suddenly from the street into the lathe room of the South Boston Iron Works would be exceedingly astonished to see a ponderous mass of iron in the shape of a gun, weighing about fifty-four tons, revolving apparently as easily as if it were an ordinary tool being finished up in a lathe. This is precisely what is being done with the gun, and the observer stares with wonder as the gun springs slowly over and over and as the work is performed almost noiselessly and apparently without any human aid, the work of the lathe being almost entirely automatic.

This feature is about as astonishing as the ease with which the vast mass of metal is swung, for to an inexperienced observer it seems almost marvelous that the work can be laid out, the machinery adjusted, the power applied, and that the workman can then walk away and allow the tools to do their labor, unheeded and unnoted. It is in fact marvelous, and the giant tool on which the gun turning is done is in itself a marvel, and one which it would profit a mechanic to make a long journey to see and study. The two big lathes of this concern are the largest in the country and are probably the largest in the world, being as large, if not larger, than any at the celebrated Krupp gun works in Germany.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War Claims during the week: Aldridge Patterson, private, Co. E, 2d Ohio Vols., \$21; John Capps, late private, Co. D, 3d U. S. Art., \$21; Thomas H. Neill, deceased, late colonel, retired, \$75; Patrick H. Galt, late major, 2d U. S. Art., \$150; Josiah H. Carlisle, late 1st Lieutenant and A. C. S. 2d Art., \$142.81.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., June 26, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered par. 894½ of the Regulations:

894½. As a matter of pleading, to recite previous trials and convictions in charges of new offences is wrong; but previous trials and convictions may properly be inquired into after the court has arrived at its findings and before pronouncing sentence, to see if the prisoner is an old offender, and, therefore, less entitled to leniency than if on trial for his first offence. After arriving at the findings, the court may be opened to receive evidence of previous convictions. These convictions should be proved by the records of the proceedings or by duly authenticated orders promulgating the proceedings. When a charge is forwarded to a department commander or other officer authorized to convene a general court-martial for reference to such court, and it is desired that previous convictions should be considered, such charge should be accompanied by authenticated copies of the orders promulgating the previous trials.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., June 28, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 399 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 9, of 1882, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

399. Enlisted men detailed by post commanders on extra duty under 1287, Revised Statutes, shall be mustered for extra duty pay. When the employment of a non-commissioned officer on extra duty other than that of an "overseer" becomes absolutely necessary, he may be so detailed; but a statement showing the necessity therefor must be forwarded to the Secretary of War for his approval before payment of extra duty pay is made. Non-commissioned officers should not be detailed on any duty whatsoever inconsistent with their rank and position in the military service.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 21, 1886.

The Department rifle competition, including preliminary practice, this year, will take place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, between August 21 and 31.

The competitors selected will be sent to this point to arrive not later than August 19, reporting upon arrival to the officer in charge of the camp of the competitors.

CIB., MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE, June 21, 1886.

The Headquarters Mounted Recruiting Service will be established at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1, 1886.

By order of Col. Carr:
L. A. CRAIG, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav., A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month from July 6 is granted to Lieut. Col. William Winthrop, D. J. Ad. Gen. At the expiration of the leave Lieut. Col. William Winthrop is relieved from duty as J. A. of the Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of Cal. (S. O. 44, June 16, Div. Pacific.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Merritt Barber, A. A. Gen., will proceed without delay to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to the Comdg. Gen. of the Dept. (S. O. 56, June 22, D. Arizona.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. (S. O. 74, July 1, Div. Atlantic.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect July 15, is granted P. Q. M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, Fort Hancock, Tex. (S. O. 73, June 22, D. Texas.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 99, June 15, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 98, June 14, D. Columbia.)

Commissary Sergt. James Currie will be relieved from duty at St. Francis Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Brady, to relieve Commissary Sergt. James Ryan, who will proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Casper Hurst, who will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, for duty (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month from June 23 is granted Major Michael R. Morgan, C. S. (S. O. 44, June 16, Div. Pacific.)

Pay Department.

Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., will perform the duties of A. A. Gen., Dept. of Ariz., in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major Barber, A. A. G. (S. O. 56, June 22, D. Ariz.)

The troops in the Dept. of Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of June 30, 1886, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T.; Fort Reno, I. T., and the troops camped in that vicinity; Troop I, 5th Cav., camped on Elk Creek near Cantonment North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and Troop E, 5th Cav., at Camp on Chiloeo Creek, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee. At Forts Riley and Hays, Kansas, by Major Alexander Sharp. At Forts Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Texas; Fort Lyon, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre and Fort Lewis, Colorado, and outposts of Fort Lewis, Colorado; and Troop D, 5th Cav., camped on or near the south line of Dolores County, Colorado, by Major J. P. Baker (S. O. 66, June 25, Dept. Missouri.)

Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Fort Coeur d'Alene, will proceed to the camp of troop L, 2d Cav., near Calipso lake, and pay that troop (S. O. 59, June 15, D. Columbia.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic, will be paid on muster of June 30, as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., Fort Columbus, Frankfort Arsenal, Forts McHenry and Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., David's

Island, Forts Schuyler, Hamilton and Wadsworth. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Adams and Trumbull, and National Armory, Springfield. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattsburgh Barracks. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Watertown Arsenal, Forts Warren and Preble and Kennebec Arsenal. Major William H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 70, June 23, Div. Atlantic).

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business relating to the pay department (S. O. 70, June 23, Div. Atlantic). The troops will be paid, to include June 30, as follows: At Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, Camp Pena Colorado, Fort Davis, Fort Hancock, and Camps at Eagle Pass and Langtry, by Major W. R. Gibson. At San Antonio and Fort Concho, by Major D. N. Bush. At Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, by Major J. C. Muhlenberg (S. O. 74, June 24, D. Tex.).

Medical Department.

Major Calvin De Witt, Surg., Newport Barracks, Ky., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 70, June 23, Div. Atlantic).

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., is extended ten days (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.). Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Magruder, Surg. (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Thos. A. McParlin, Surg. (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Hospital Steward Felix Fettig, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Leslie Haven, Jackson Barracks, La., will report to the Comd. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Wayne, Mich., is directed to issue a furlough for six months to Hospital Steward Felix Fettig, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 73, June 30, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward J. H. Appel, Camp Del Rio, Tex., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Huron Harbor and Sandusky City Harbor, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 90, June 23, C. E.).

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., and to the harbor at Portage Lake, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 89, June 23, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., engineer officer, is authorized, June 23, to avail himself of the leave granted him in S. O. 133, H. Q. A. (G. O. 13, June 17, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. J. L. Lusk, C. E., is relieved from duty at Willet's Point and with Bat. of Engrs. (Orders, June 30).

1st Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, C. E., is appointed Q. M. Batt. of Engineers and A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of School of Application. (Orders, June 30, Bat. of E. and Eng. S. of A.).

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as C. O. of the Fort Abraham Lincoln, Ord. Dept., D. T., and as Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. Dakota (G. O. 12, June 23, D. Dakota).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 23, 1886:

Troop G, 3d Cav., to Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex. Bats. B and H, 2d Art., to Atlanta, Ga.

Hdqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, 2d Inf., to Fort Omaha, Neb.

Cos. G and K, 2d Inf., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Cos. 1, 2d Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Hdqs. and Cos. C, D, E, and H, 4th Inf., to Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho.

Cos. A, B, F, I, and K, 4th Inf., to Fort Spokane, Wash. T.

Co. G, 4th Inf., to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Hdqs. and Cos. B, 8th Inf., to Fort Lowell, Ariz.

Co. A, 8th Inf., to Fort Bowie, Ariz.

Co. C, 8th Inf., to Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Cos. D and K, 8th Inf., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Co. E, 8th Inf., to Fort Apache, Ariz.

Cos. F and H, 8th Inf., to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Co. G, 8th Inf., to Fort McDowell, Ariz.

Co. I, 8th Inf., to Fort Verde, Ariz.

Co. A, 14th Inf., to Fort Townsend, Wash. T.

Co. I, 16th Inf., to Fort Davis, Tex.

Co. K, 16th Inf., to San Antonio, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C, Ft. Lowell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Colon Augur is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 46, June 17, D. Cal.).

Sergt. C. Koops, Corpl. J. M. Ford, and Pvt. J. B. Foley, Troop C, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Hico, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Still, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Gerald Russell (S. O. 66, June 23, Dept. M.).

Farrier E. Heilmuller and Private M. Bannan, Troop E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major John K. Mizner will inspect public animals at Jefferson Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., is responsible (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock is appointed recruiting officer at Ft. Leavenworth (S. O. 65, June 22, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. H. J. Goldman, recently promoted, will, upon his return from leave of absence, proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty with his troop, K (S. O. 66, June 23, Dept. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Corpl. W. Simpson, Trumpeters W. H. Schade and P. Kearney, Saddler C. Stiegler, and Privates E. M. Ashby, H. Ellis, J. Jauko, A. A. Jefeont, J. K. Johnson, W. Kirchner, J. Lewis, H. Shield, E. St. Leon, and G. W. Wells, all of Troop D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet, Fort Niobrara, Neb., will inspect flour, corn, etc., to be delivered at Valentine, Neb., for the Rosebud Agency, D. T. (S. O. 70, June 19, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Fort Robinson, Neb., will inspect flour, corn, etc., to be delivered at Rushville, Neb., for the Pine Ridge Agency, D. T. (S. O. 70, June 19, D. Platte.).

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 71, June 21, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. B. H. Grierson is detailed to make an inspection of the money accounts of disbursing officers on duty at Hdqs., Dept. of Arizona and at Whipple's Barracks (S. O. 56, June 22, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, Fort Canby, W. T., is further extended five days (S. O. 44, June 16, Div. P.).

Leave for two months is granted Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, with permission to apply for an extension of two months. During the absence of Capt. Andrus, Capt. Tully McCreia will assume command of Bat. B (S. O. 44, June 16, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. Allyn Capron is relieved from duty at Willet's Point July 1. (Orders, June 30).

Sergt. P. J. Connell and Corpl. J. McKnight, Bat. C, and Sergt. G. F. Nelson and Private H. Hopkins, Bat. H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about July 7, is granted Capt. George F. Barstow, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 72, June 29, Div. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended seven days (S. O. 74, July 1, Div. A.).

Leave for two months to take effect on or about July 20, is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, (Washington Barracks, D. C.) (S. O. 73, Div. A., July 2).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

Bat. E, says the Newport News, has forwarded \$19 for the Parnell parliamentary fund. The other companies in the regiment are raising funds for the same purpose.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood is detailed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of the camp to be established at Creedmoor for rifle practice at the longer ranges for the troops in New York Harbor (S. O. 71, June 23, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Creedmoor, N. Y., on official business connected with the establishment of a camp for rifle practice (S. O. 72, June 29, Div. A.).

The leave for seven days, on Surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 74, July 1, Div. A.).

Private Frank G. Hamilton, Bat. K, has been appointed corporal.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

The following have qualified as sharpshooters: 1st Lieut. P. Reade, H.; Pvt. F. Yandes, D; 1st Sergt. F. Sherman, D; Capt. J. H. Gageby, D; Sergt. J. Woods, F; Corpl. J. H. Mitchell, D; 1st Lieut. W. C. Buttler, F; Pvt. J. Ryan, D; Sergt. F. Marti, B; 1st Sergt. G. Williams, F; 1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, D; Pvt. D. J. Connor, D; 1st Sergt. T. Kelly, I; Pvt. J. Riley, F; Pvt. W. B. Wiser, D; Pvt. R. A. Holloway, F; Sergt. A. F. Green, D; Corpl. V. Saal, F; Capt. W. C. Bartlett, F, and Sergt. M. J. Lyons, F.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended five days (S. O. 71, June 21, D. Platte.).

During the absence of 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C., will

assume the duties of recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 47, June 23, D. Cal.).

An accident occurred at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, last week, by which Private Flannigan, of Co. K, 4th Inf., was wounded. The occurrence was a pure accident, and in no way attributable to carelessness.

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello has qualified as a sharpshooter this target year.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 70, June 19, D. Platte.).

1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Adjt., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 65, June 22, Dept. M.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., B, and Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; I, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

G. O. 5 is modified to assign the Colonel, Staff, and Band of the 8th Inf. to Fort Lowell instead of Fort Grant (S. O. 44, June 16, Div. P.).

The following named officers are relieved from duty as recruiting officers: Capt. Gordon Winslow, Fort McDermitt; 1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, Fort Halleck, and 2d Lieut. Frederick V. Krug, Fort Bidwell (S. O. 46, June 17, D. Cal.).

S. O. 43 is modified to direct Co. F, on July 1, to march from Fort Bidwell, Cal., to Reno, Nev., thence by rail to Tucson, A. T., from which point to march to Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 47, June 22, D. Cal.).

Major A. S. Bart, Privates D. T. Myles and A. Strefeler, Co. F; Lieut. P. H. Ray, Sergt. J. W. Bryant, Corpl. W. H. Dunbar, and Privates G. Bierkly and G. B. Holt, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

2d Lieut. I. W. Littell is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 57, Dept. M. (S. O. 66, June 23, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. I. W. Littell is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 57, Dept. M., vice 2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger, relieved (S. O. 66, June 23, Dept. M.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; J, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, now at Seattle, W. T., being sick, will return to Vancouver Barracks for medical treatment (S. O. 100, June 17, D. Columbia.).

Co. A (Bainbridge) is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, to take effect July 1, and will take station at Fort Townsend (S. O. 101, June 18, D. Columbia.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A and G, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. Theophilus W. Morrison is relieved as J.-A. and detailed as member of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle is relieved from duty as member and detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant a furlough for one month and ten days to G. M. Sergt. Albert Pierpont (S. O. 58, June 22, D. Dak.).

A St. Paul despatch says: "Gen. Ruger has been informed that the 17th Infantry will go to the Platte to replace the 9th, ordered to Arizona. The 17th has been stationed in Dakota so long and has become so thoroughly identified with its history and its people that the news of its early departure will cause universal regret. It is not expected that any other regiment will be ordered to the Department to take the place of the 17th, so that it will be necessary to send troops from other stations to the posts now occupied by that regiment. The details of the movement are yet to be arranged, and until that matter is settled the question of the change of station of companies within the Department will remain in abeyance."

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Private M. Bobst, Co. A, has qualified as sharpshooter.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William R. Maize, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 58, June 22, D. Dak.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Major John N. Andrews is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Gaston, Cal. Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 46, June 17, D. Cal.).

Major John N. Andrews is assigned to Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 70, June 19, D. Platte.).

Capt. George M. Downey, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., will inspect flour to be delivered at Rawlins, Wyo., for the Shoshone Agency (S. O. 70, June 19, D. Platte.).

1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort Bridger, Wyo., vice 1st Lieut. Chas. M. Traitt, relieved (S. O. 72, June 24, D. Platte.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatene.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Carey, N. M.

2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice will, upon the expiration of his leave, report to the Comd. Gen. Dept. of

Dakota for temporary duty at Fort Snelling (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hiders, F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Sergt. Henry J. Arnold, Co. H (S. O. 74, July 1, Div. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph B. Brown, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Colonel, January 24, 1886, vice Summers, retired from active service.

Major Anthony Heger, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, January 24, 1886, vice Brown, promoted.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Warren, Mass., July 1. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut.; William F. Stewart and John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 71, June 28, Div. A.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., July 1. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, Capt. Harry C. Egbert, John L. Viven, and James Halloran, 1st Lieut. Frederick von Schrader, and 2d Lieut. Willis O. Clark, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. D. F. Anglum, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 72, June 29, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

The proceedings of a Board of Survey at Fort Keogh, M. T., in so far as to relieve Capt. Thomas H. Logan, 5th Inf., from the responsibility for the loss of two Colt's revolvers, are disapproved and set aside, the loss having resulted through access of certain enlisted men to the storeroom, and there not being evidence of compliance with the requirements of A. R. 1742; particularly as to frequent personal inspections, the requisite vigilance, and the means and precautions—inclusive of the care of the keys—to guard against loss (S. O. 88, June 22, D. Dak.)

Artillery School.—In orders of June 29, Gen. Tidball directs that the military exercises for July will be: Artillery—Laying wooden platforms for 15" gun, under direction of Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art. Exercises in classes B and C, for recruits and untrained men, under the superintendence of Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art. Infantry—In addition to the small arm practice provided for time is allowed for Batt. I, 4th, and G, 5th Art., from July 1 to July 21. Batt. M, 3d, and G, 1st Art., from July 21 to Aug. 11. Batt. K, 2d Art., from Aug. 11 to 31.

Rifle Practice.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has directed that a sand glass be sent to each garrisoned post to indicate the 15 seconds limit for firing at each of the 10 halts in skirmish target practice.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A St. Augustine correspondent writes: "Last week one of the Apache captives passed in his cheeks and joined the Great Spirit in the happy hunting grounds. 'Jim, the Scout,' was a full-fledged warrior, and many a white scalp dangled to his belt before he was captured, but now he will scalp no more. One difficulty that the physicians have to contend with is these redskins in the latter's objection to taking medicine. Not one of them will drink anything prescribed for them unless the doctor gulp it down first."

An official test of the new water works at Pensacola, June 26, resulted satisfactorily, amid general rejoicing. The system affords fire protection to every part of the city.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of June 26 says: "It is reported that the Indians have slipped around Col. Lawton from Sierra Azul, and that he is now driving them before him towards the North."

Advices from Fort Huachuca early in the week report the arrival there of the chief of scouts under Capt. Lawton, who reports the killing by hostiles of five Mexican woodchoppers near the San Augustine mine. Capt. Lawton was then on the trail between Vanamique and Senoquile, Mexico.

Settlers on San Pedro River kept in anxiety by the actions of two bands of Apaches who have settled in that valley. Eskiminzin's band numbers about 40 warriors; Pocheneer's numbers 30. The settlers have organized a company of rangers, but are anxious to have a company of troops stationed in the neighborhood.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Referring to the disastrous floods which have recently inundated Fort Hancock, Major S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, recommends the construction of permanent and substantial embankments around the fort. He compliments officers and men on their exemplary conduct during the critical period of the flood.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Omaha Bee says: "The whole scheme of removal of Fort Omaha has its origin with a syndicate of land speculators, who expect to pocket a cool half million by this job. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the fort is so loosely drawn that you could drive a coach and four through it. To the city of Omaha the removal of the fort ten miles out would prove a serious drawback, even from a business standpoint."

"U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL."

GENERAL McCook has issued an order forbidding children of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees to enter upon the grounds lying in the angle north of the post trader's store. Their presence near the fuel and stables, unaccompanied

by their parents, is forbidden. Children trespassing upon the forbidden grounds will be warned away, and if they are obstinate in refusing to go enough force, kindly exerted, will be used to compel them to obey. Neither violent acts nor harsh words will be employed."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 30, 1886.

The sensation of the past week was the visit of the Brazilian Prince last Thursday. Early in the day the U. S. str. Despatch arrived, having on board a detachment of officers and midshipmen of the Brazilian Navy. They were very cordially received and entertained; several cadets who speak Spanish were selected to take care of the visitors. The midshipman dinner in with the cadets, while the officers were looked after by several officers here. The Prince did not come on the Despatch, but arrived in the afternoon on Mr. Tilden's yacht Viking. The party were all at evening parade and attended the hop in the evening. The Prince was introduced to several of the young ladies and danced once with Miss McLean, who is a guest of Mrs. Postlethwaite. The effort was very brief and was not repeated. The Prince has an eye for the beautiful, for he selected the handsomest ladies in the room and asked to be presented.

Orders were published at parade last evening announcing the programme for the regular drills to begin on Tuesday, June 6.

There are very few people here now; the hotel has had a deserted look since the graduating class left. The weather has been perfectly delightful; such a pleasant June has not been seen for a long time.

General and Mrs. Merritt have gone away, to be absent several weeks.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., and Lieut. Goldman, 5th Cav., were on the post on Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Hagler, and Miss Hagler arrived this afternoon and will remain about a week.

The strength of the Corps is: First Class, 64; Second Class, 51; Third Class, 64; Fourth Class, 102; total, 281, leaving 65 vacancies.

The general standing of the Third (now Second) Class is as follows:

1. Jervey.	26. Harris, P. C.
2. McKinstry.	27. Wilhelm.
3. Judson.	28. Donaldson, C. V.
4. Burr.	29. Lucas, T. S.
5. Hayden.	30. Anderson.
6. Peirce.	31. McFarland.
7. Gallup.	32. Fenton.
8. Palmer.	33. Suplee.
9. March.	34. Stockle.
10. Winn, J. S.	35. Overton.
11. Russ.	36. Rogers.
12. Hartman.	37. Quay.
13. Grisard.	38. Butler.
14. Foster, C. L.	39. Dashiell.
15. Hedekin.	40. Perry.
16. Vestal.	41. Horne.
17. Koester.	42. Hart, W. H.
18. McAndrew.	43. Littlebrant.
19. Wilson.	44. Ryan.
20. Chadeayne.	45. Turner.
21. Wilder.	46. Vance.
22. Downing.	47. Easley.
23. Chrisman.	48. Helnick.
24. Preston.	49. Edwards.
25. Sample.	50. French.

The following named persons were this week designated for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy in June, 1887:

John Emy Wilson, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Henry W. Mizner, Benicia, Cal.
Harry L. Conn, Van Wert, Ohio.
Willard Gleason, (Alt.), Van Wert, Ohio.
Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Hamburg, Mich.
John B. Cornell, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio.
William H. Thomas, Troy, N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JUNE 30, 1886.

OWING to the indisposition (malaria) of the commandant's wife, Mrs. Gibson, the firing of the morning and evening guns had to be temporarily suspended for a few days, together with the usual target practice. These duties were resumed with the opening of the present week, which announced the happy tidings of all dangers being passed by this esteemed lady.

The President and his Private Secretary, etc., passed through here on a fishing excursion on Friday afternoon, returning on Sunday at 1:30 P. M. The steam yacht Concord, which contained the distinguished party, was grounded when quite convenient to the wharf, but with the timely aid rendered by the officers and men, the occupants were put ashore in safety and without confusion.

The usual bi-monthly muster and inspection of the troops of the command took place this morning at 9:30, in fatigues uniform; the batteries and quarters were found in splendid condition.

Gen. H. G. Gibson rejoined his command on the evening of June 29.

The Gibson Social Club gave a very entertaining hop on the evening of June 28, with refreshments during intermission.

Gossip has it that there are prospects of the troops going into camp during the warm season.

Some efforts had been made on former occasions by gentlemen in Congress to amend the Army Appropriation bill, with the three year enlistment act; this has been promptly suppressed on the point of order being raised. Why could not some of these gentlemen add it to the Logan bill which has just passed the Senate? No better opportunity could be offered, nor would it be placed in jeopardy by such an amendment. This would make quite an improvement in the Service, and desertions would dwindle to naught before many months.

The troops are to be paid to-morrow; the Paymaster, (Major Bates), being under orders for a change of station, and desires to settle his accounts as early as possible, to which arrangement, of course, the men have not the slightest objection.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

JUNE 25, 1886.

THE dancing party on Tuesday eve., given by Dr. and Mrs. Brown to the officers and ladies of the 4th U. S. Infantry was one of the most brilliant affairs we have seen. Mrs. Brown was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Price and Miss Keefe, the fair debutantes of the Regiment; Miss McClintock, the guest of Mrs. Brown, was also of the receiving party. No better opportunity could be offered, nor would it be placed in jeopardy by such an amendment. This would make quite an improvement in the Service, and desertions would dwindle to naught before many months.

Among the guests from Omaha were Gen. and Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Reed, Col. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Lieut. Kennon, Capt. and Mrs. McCauley, Lieut. Noyes, Lieut. Brooke, Mrs.

Chase and Miss Chase, Miss Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Vollum, Mr. Collins, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Raff, Miss Chambers, Miss Mulien and others. The post was fully represented.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

JUNE 20, 1886.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD and staff were busily engaged here the greater part of last week; they strictly adhered to the order published in the last JOURNAL, except when interrupted by the weather.

Last Friday evening our fine theatre building was militarily decorated and well filled with ladies and gentlemen of distinction, with special visitors, as well as many of our own Virginian old stock. The object was, of course, to see and welcome General Schofield, and to cheer and congratulate the graduating class of officers for 1885-6 on receipt of their diplomas. The formalities were few, and the proceedings practical. Lieut. Marsh read a long instructive essay on the "History of the Rise and Development of Field Artillery; its effects upon the Art of War, and its relation thereto in the Future." Lieut. Cronkrite read one giving "A Plan for the Development of the Military Resources of the United States," and, considering both essays together, critics think them extremely clever, and painstaking productions, both essayists having received well-merited rounds of applause. General Schofield, looking the picture of health, came to the front, and was received with such shouting and cheering as soldiers only can give.

His address was short and slow, but emphatic and to the point. He spoke enthusiastically of the management of the School and its benefits to the military student. He congratulated the class of successful graduates, to whom he had just handed their diplomas, on now having schools in which to learn the art of war, and pointing to General Tidball, added: "When your commanding officer and I were 2d lieutenants our brains had to be our instructors in the tactics and strategy now supplemented by science." He could not see the remotest danger of disturbance on our happy land, yet the history of the past showed the necessity and wisdom of being always prepared for unforeseen eventualities.

Thus ended the military feature of the evening, but the social was soon to follow, as in a short time generals, colonels, doctors, majors, and lieutenants, with distinguished friends, may be seen, not in military order, but in happy, chatty groups, wending their way to the officers' club room, the tables and surroundings of which denoted a night of merriment.

The President paid a brief visit to our Roads but did not land.

The glorious Fourth will be celebrated on even a grander scale than usual. Fine steamers gayly and emblematically decorated will be landing and leaving the day long, and at night many thousands will depart for their homes, ever to remember the splendor of Fort Monroe's fireworks.

Large crowds watched with anxious interest the game of ball here last Saturday, of which I append the score:

OLD POINTS.	R.	1 R.	P.O.	A.	E.	ARTY SCHOOL.	R.	1 R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Haight, s. s., p.	2	3	4	4	1	Giachetti, A., 2b.	1	0	3	4	1
Green, r. f.	1	1	0	0	1	Daly, p.	2	2	0	0	4
Botten, c.	2	1	2	0	4	Smith, s. s.	1	1	1	3	1
Klipstein, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Giachetti, W., c.	3	3	7	1	1
Baulch, 2d b.	1	0	2	3	2	Hughlett, l. f.	2	2	3	1	1
Willis, p., s. s.	0	1	3	0	4	Boardman, 3d b.	3	3	1	2	1
Wood, l. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Gaskins, c. f.	3	3	0	0	0
Francis, 3d b.	0	1	0	1	1	Shull, r. f.	1	2	1	0	1
Gaylor, 1st b.	1	0	9	1	2	Wiest, 1st b.	1	0	11	1	1
Boydham, c. f.	0	0	2	0	1						
Total.	8	8	24	9	17	Total.	17	16	27	16	7

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Old Points.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—8
Artillery School.....6 3 1 0 0 0 3 4 x—17
Earned runs—Artillery School, 9; Old Points, 3. Three base hits—Daly, Hughlett. Two base hits—Hughlett, Boardman, Gaskins, Haight. First base on balls—Off Daly, 3; off Haight, 2; Mills, 3. First base on errors—Artillery School, 4; Old Points, 2. Struck out—By Daly, 3; Haight, 1. Left on bases—Artillery School, 6; Old Points, 8. Double plays—Shull to Wiest, Giachetti, W., to Wiest, Hughlett to Wiest. Total base hits—Artillery School, 27; Old Points, 10. Stolen bases—Giachetti, A., 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Hass. Scorer—Mr. J. Giachetti. B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPOT GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO, JUNE 27, 1886.

The following Recruits left the depot for assignment to regiments in charge of the officers mentioned: Five for Light Battery D, 5th Artillery, and one for Co. E, 9th Inf. 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 1st Art., in command. Seventeen for Light Battery E, 1st Art., and ten specially assigned recruits for various regiments stationed in the Dept. of Dakota. 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf., in command. Five for Light Battery A, 2d Art. Sergeant Rumer, Co. B, of Inst., in charge.

1st Sergeant P. E. O'Brien, Co. C, 23d Inf., Fort Porter, N. Y., brought Harry C. Palmer, an escaped convict, to the depot, and turned him over to the C. O. on the 25th inst. Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Converse, Jr., gave a very enjoyable entertainment to their friends in the Barracks Hall, last week, which was attended by the largest and most select crowd of the season.

Capt. Clarence Bennett, 17th Inf., was at the depot last week, for the purpose of identifying a deserter from his company by the name of Wm. W. Bell, alias George W. Black, Private H. B. Meakin, Co. I, 3d Inf., an "old war horse," was discharged the past week, in consequence of chronic rheumatism. He had just completed 25 years' service.

TARGET PRACTICE.

REFERRING to our notice last week of the excellent scores made by Sergeant J. W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, a correspondent writes: Permit me to send you the following record of Lt. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art. (Washington Barracks), in qualifying as a sharpshooter:

Distance.	Scores fired.	Total of best four scores.
200 yds.	9	90
300 "	8	91
500 "	4	95
600 "	4	88
800 "	7	85
1000 "	8	80
Total.....40		529

Average per cent.....88.16.
"Additional practice" since last year, four scores at 200 yards. J.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

JUNE 21, 1886.

LOTS to do here for officers and men. Drills, target practice, signal practice, dress parade, etc. The post, newly painted, grass green, etc., looks beautiful. Lawn tennis is favorite amusement with some of our young officers and young ladies—Misses Casey, Dunbar, McLaughlin, etc. Our new post surgeon, Dr. W. G. Spencer, is a frank, fine-looking gentleman, and although a short time with us has already become quite a favorite. A fine post awaits the expected arrival of our new regimental and post commander, Colonel Alex. Chambers, although I do hear rumor that the 17th may go to Wyoming to replace the 9th.

TARGET FIRING AT FORT SIDNEY.

The target firing at Fort Sidney is being prosecuted with great zeal. The companies are on the range at 6 o'clock in the morning and the merry ring of the musket is heard from that hour until the close of the day. A generous rivalry exists among the officers and men, and all are striving for the honor of being, if not first, among the first companies in the Army in the important duty of accurate firing. The "figure of merit" of the companies will vary from 75 to 95. At present Company G, Capt. Boyle, has the lead. This company has already 40 "marksman" and hopes by the end of the month to number in that class every man in the company. It is understood that Major Boyle has his eye on the "Nevada Trophy." Should Company G be so fortunate as to win this much coveted prize it will be the second company in the 21st Infantry that has had this distinction. Company B, Capt. Jocelyn's, won and kept the "Nevada Trophy" two years.—*Sidney Telegraph*.

CAMP OTIS, MONTANA.

A FORT BENTON correspondent writes: The new Government buildings at Coal Banks are completed. The camp is called Camp Otis by Lieut. Morrison, in honor of Gen. Otis, commanding the 25th Regiment of Infantry at Fort Assiniboine, a detachment of which is stationed there during the navigation season. Lieut. Morrison, who superintended the construction, can look with pride on the work done. A flag staff and the stars and stripes complete the garrison like appearance of the new camp. The want of these quarters has been felt for years and will no doubt be appreciated by officers and men passing through camp, especially during the winter. Gen. Otis, Capt. Patterson, and Lieut. Rogers will arrive at Camp Otis in a day or two to inspect the place when Lieut. Morrison will be relieved by Lieut. Rogers, who will act as quartermaster and receiving officer.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Laramie, for drunkenness, etc., and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, the reviewing authority, Gen. Crook, says: "Upon a revision of the supplementary proceedings, it is apparent the best evidence obtainable of the alleged former trials and convictions was not presented. If in such case an accused explicitly admits the correctness of recitations of former trials, such admission dispenses with the necessity of further proof, but, if admission is not made, the proper proof, of such matters, is the original proceedings, or official copies thereof, with the orders thereon, subject to objections or exceptions of the accused which, if proven, are to be appended to the proceedings in the case on trial. Private memoranda of court-martial trials are not primarily competent evidence of the proceedings of such courts. The admissibility and competency of the evidence relating to the inquiry authorized by the decision of the Secretary of War is governed by the ordinarily recognized rules and decisions of courts of justice. While the testimony as to the inquiry on this subject fails to satisfactorily prove the alleged former trials and convictions, the Department Commander is satisfied there is competent evidence of such alleged facts, and, therefore, the sentence is approved." (G. C. M. O. 51, D. Platte, June 5.)

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the reviewing authority, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, says: "The sentence failing to state the value of the articles for which the accused was adjudged to suffer monthly stoppages, they were returned to the court for revision of the sentence. The proceedings, as subsequently returned to the reviewing authority, show that the record had been mutilated by the removal of two pages of the original proceedings and the substitution of others containing a modified sentence, which, in violation of the actual facts, now appears as the original action of the court. It is well established that a revision, such as that contemplated by the reviewing authority, must be made by the court as such; that a correction made by the president, or other member or by the judge-advocate, independently of the court and by means of an erasure or interlineation or otherwise, is unauthorized and a grave irregularity. (Digest Opinion, J. A. G. Par. 4, paragraph 4.) Furthermore, that the proceedings should show the reason for the action of the court, as an order reconvening it, or, if still in session, the authority by which the proceedings were brought before it; also what members of the court acted upon the revision and the complete substantiation of these supplementary proceedings and of any modified sentence. For these reasons the reviewing authority deems the proceedings as they now appear to be fatally defective, and they are therefore disapproved." (G. C. M. O. 47, A. G. O., June 19.)

FELLING TREES WITH BULLETS.

A SMALL body of timber that stood in line with the target from the short range firing point of the Army range at Bellevue, has been mowed down like grass by the bullets of the 4th Infantry marksmen. The balls that pass through the canvas target cut off clean a tree 18 inches in diameter and made a path through all the smaller growth lying between it and the ridge, into which the balls finally bury themselves. The ground about the stumps of the trees was strewn with lead. An enemy would hesitate after reading the record made by the 4th to stand up before it.—*Omaha World*.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The formal institution of the Kansas Commandery, installation of officers, etc., took place at Fort Leavenworth, June 24, and Generals Potter, McCook, and their respective officers did all in their power to make the occasion a brilliant one, and they succeeded. Large delegations from other commanderies were present, and the arrangements for their comfort and entertainment were perfect. A review of the troops by General Potter was at 3.30 p. m., and at 4 p. m. the installation ceremonies commenced. Colonel Andrew J. Smith is the new commander, and Captain M. H. Insley the recorder. After the ceremonies came the banquet, the music being furnished by the 6th U. S. Infantry Band. Patriotic toasts were in order, and some admirable speeches were made. General McCook replying feelingly to a toast in his honor. Letters of regret were read from Secretary Endicott, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, Drum, and other distinguished persons. To sum up in the language of the Times: "All did their duty well, but to General McCook and Colonel Smith unstinted praise is due, while to Colonel Martin and Captain Campbell there is the laurel wreath. These gentlemen performed their arduous duties in such a manner, that nothing was left undone; they were here, there, and everywhere, and to them the guests have much to thank for the pleasures that were brought about by the installation of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Her destination is unknown. Left Norfolk Navy-yard, June 28, for powder.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York. Undergoing slight repairs. Will probably sail this week for Portland, Me.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell in temporary command. Comdr. G. T. Davis has been ordered to command. At New York. Anchored off Staten Island. Will shortly sail on a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portland, Me.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portland, Me.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter

(in command temporarily). Commodore J. H. Russell will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, June 29, 1886, for St. Helena.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Trinidad, June 25.

European Station—R. Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Sailed for coast of Syria May 12, from Alexandria, Egypt, and was at Smyrna, June 15. Will reach the island of Syria early in July.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Reported by cable to have arrived at Constantinople June 16, and will remain there about one month. Will join the *Pensacola* at Syria early in July, and both vessels will proceed to Athens.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at London, England, June 14.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Payta, Peru, May 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. At Payta, Peru, May 31.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Coquimbo, early part of May. Was to return to Callao later.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Callao, Peru, March 6, for a cruise to Samoan Islands. Will stop at Marquesas and Tahiti; from thence will visit Fiji, Tonga (possibly) and Auckland, N. Z. On return will stop at Pitcairn and Easter Islands, reaching S. American coast early in the fall. At Apia, Samoa, May 28.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Will go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

Lieut. Commander H. E. Nichols reports to the Navy Department, under date of Juneau, Alaska, June 8, that the *Pinta* arrived there June 6, from Chilcoat, where the steam launch was left in command of an officer. As soon as the mail steamer returned from Sitka, he would go back to Chilcoat and remain there as long as necessary, probably until about the end of the month. If the miners had all gone in then, and all was quiet, he would send the launch back to Sitka, and return to Juneau with the ship. About the middle of July he would proceed to Sitka to fill up with provisions.

SHERANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Payta, Peru, May 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, June 1. She will return to the U. S., reaching San Francisco about the middle of September. The *Essex* will probably take her place on the Asiatic Station.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being overhauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*. It is expected that she will sail early in July.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy-yard, New York. She is ready to sail for the Asiatic Station. Her officers are all on board. Put in commission June 21.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Cruising on Coast of China June 1. Arrived at Pagoda Anchorage, Min River, May 9, and was probably at Shanghai May 24.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton June 1.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, June 1.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Yokohama, Japan, June 1.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Arrived at Yokohama May 24, and left May 26 for Corea.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Singapore, China, June 4, on her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at Newport, June 27.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Arrived at Newport, June 27.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 23. Went aground in Chesapeake Bay on the morning of June 25. She floated again at high tide without damage.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 23, on practice cruise.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa. Arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Arrived at San Diego, Cal., July 1. Her work is completed, and she will sail in a few days for San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. A telegram received by Commissioner Wetmore from the school-ship *St. Mary's*, June 21, announced its safe arrival at Lisbon, Portugal, with its men in good health. The school will pass several weeks in a cruise around the Canary Islands, returning home in September.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At the New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will participate in the centennial celebration at Portland on July 4, 5 and 6.

THE new steel cruiser *Atlanta* was towed over to the Navy-yard on Monday, June 28, where she will be docked and prepared for her trial trip.

CAPTAIN GRIDLEY, of the training ship *Portsmouth*, which is about to sail on a summer cruise, will be glad to receive any magazines or books for the use of the apprentices.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* left the Washington Navy-yard on June 30 for Norfolk, where she will go in dock. She will proceed from there to Wood's Hole, Mass.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has given orders to the effect that the training ships can defer sailing until after the anniversary of the national holiday in order that the officers and naval apprentices can participate in the celebration in Newport. The ships will therefore remain.

A PETITION has been sent from Brooklyn requesting Congress in passing the pending bill providing for medals for officers of the Greely Relief Expedition, to also remember in some suitable manner the enlisted men of the rescuing party. Among the crew and petty officers of the Arctic fleet were several residents of Brooklyn.

EVENTS do not seem to prove the statements made by some of the Panama Canal promoters as to the healthy character of the site. After losing two engineers, it has now lost a leading contractor, M. Henri Gerdard, who has succumbed at Panama to a third attack of fever. He was only thirty-eight years of age, and had returned a few weeks before to Panama.

THE *Essex* left her anchorage in the Hudson River on Wednesday, June 23, and anchored off Governor's Island for the night. On June 24 she got under way, passed through Hell Gate, and anchored off the foot of 2d Avenue, College Point. She will make a survey of Flushing Bay from this anchorage. The Post Office address is College Point, Queen's Co., Long Island, N. Y.

THE report of the Suez Canal Company, read by M. de Lesseps recently, shows the receipts of 1885 to have been 65,049,945fr., and the expenses 31,021,178fr., leaving a profit of 34,028,767fr., which allows a dividend of 60fr.40c. The return of traffic—3,620 ships, of 6,335,753 tons—exceeded by 340 ships and 464,253 tons that of the previous year. The passengers numbered 206,951, as against 151,916 in 1884, and 43,813 of them were English.

AN American in London writes: "The corvette *Quinnebaug*, now lying off Gravesend, commanded by Capt. Coffin, is the first American man-of-war that has anchored in the Thames for about eight years. The rarity of visits from American and European men-of-war to British ports is explained by a member of the American Legation to be owing to the number of desertions which occur from the Service, our treaties with Great Britain not allowing us to reclaim deserters as we can on the Continent."

AT a banquet given by the directors of the Transatlantic Company at Havre, on the occasion of the first of four new ships recently built, starting for America, at least one Cabinet Minister and a representative from the French Ministry of Marine being present, the tenor of some of the speeches made was to the effect that, however useful for commercial purposes such vessels must be, they would be more useful still for preying upon British merchantmen when war arose, fitted as they are with the newest inventions, falling short in point of speed of the Cunarders only, and commanded and manned by officers and men of the French Marine.

A GENERAL ORDER was issued from the Navy Department on Friday, restoring to the Service Clarence H. Matthews, John Leonard, Andrew McAllister, Mills B. Day, and Robt. B. Higgins, the Cadet Engineer graduates of 1881, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, and are to be regarded as having been on waiting orders since date of their illegal discharge.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHEN B. LUCE assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron at Portland, Thursday afternoon of last week. As the steam barge was reported coming off from the landing flying the admiral's flag in the bows all hands were called to quarter on board the *Tennessee*, and word was passed for the officers to assemble on the quarter deck in special full dress uniform. As the admiral stepped on board he was received by the captain and officers of his flagship at the gangway, the marine guard presenting arms and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." A salute of 13 guns was fired as the admiral's flag was hoisted at the mizzen truck, after which the commander-in-chief and personal staff inspected the ship.

DURING the recent examination at the Annapolis Naval Academy the 2d classmen were being tested in mathematics and a singular result was reached. Men who had never before attained proficiency in this line suddenly became prominent for a perfect examination mark, and an investigation revealed the cause. One of the professors was called out of the examination room temporarily and left on his desk the papers he had been using in the examination. His absence was taken advantage of by the singcards in the class to make themselves dead-letter perfect, but in so doing they overshot the mark. Another examination was ordered by the Academic Board and this time more caution was used with the examination papers. Secretary Whitney has received the report of the examination, by which it appears that 14 of the class were deficient in mathematics, but six were given another chance. Of the remainder five were allowed to resign and the other three will probably be accorded a similar privilege.—*Washington Critic*.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* says: "Considerable indignation has been caused in Canton by an alleged act of discourtesy on the part of the British naval authorities at Hong Kong towards Commander Glass, U. S. N., of the *Monocacy*. It is alleged that when the latter applied through the British Consul at Canton to the British naval authorities to relieve him in guarding the Shamien for a few days to enable him to communicate with the *Trenton*, about to pass through Hong Kong on her way home, and place a number of invalided men on board, Commodore Morant, while promising that a boat would be sent, did it in such a manner that deprived it of any graciousness, stating, as he did, that the gun vessel's stay in Canton or recall to Hong Kong would be irrespective of the return to Canton of the *Monocacy* or any other ship of war. Commodore Morant goes on to say that any British ship of war henceforth visiting Canton "will come for the protection of British interests only." To understand this affair properly, it should be known that the various foreign naval vessels at Canton have been acting under an agreement to co-operate in protecting the lives and property of their respective countrymen and to alternate in performing guard duty.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate June 30 a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting a request for an appropriation of \$186,998 to complete the three steel cruisers, *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, and to pay the amount due on the despatch boat *Dolphin*. The Secretary of the Navy says that of the total appropriation \$95,861 is needed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and \$91,137 by the Bureau of Ordnance. On the 17th inst. the balance on hand under the Bureau of Construction and Repair was only \$24,656, which would carry on the work not more than one month from that date. "Unless the appropriation required by that Bureau be made at once," he says, "work on the vessels in course of construction at Mr. Roach's yard must be discontinued and the final payment on the *Dolphin* cannot be made, thus causing much embarrassment to the Government and Mr. Roach's assignees. The appropriation required by the Bureau of Ordnance is necessary to complete the armament of these vessels, and the balance now on hand available for the purpose will be exhausted long before the next session of Congress." The Secretary adds that the vessels are so far advanced that it is safe to say (basing the opinion on the amount so far expended and the estimated amount required to complete them) that their total cost will be in the neighborhood of \$3,800,000. This sum includes the salaries of civil employees and the travelling expenses of officers on duty connected with the construction of the vessels.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 26.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green, to temporary duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick N. Ogden, to the Juniata.

JUNE 28.—Pay Inspector James Hoy, to remain on duty at the Washington Navy-yard until Dec. 30.

JUNE 29.—Assistant Surgeon C. J. Decker, to the St. Louis.

Assistant Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, to the Museum of Hygiene, Washington.

JUNE 30.—Commander Geo. T. Davis, to command the Juniata.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant F. M. Wise, to continue on duty at the Naval Academy until July 1, 1887.

Detached.

JUNE 26.—Lieutenant E. B. Barry, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign Hugh Rodman, from the Hydrographic Office, June 30, and ordered to the Essex July 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Nagle, from the Morgan Iron Works and granted six months' leave.

JUNE 28.—Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop, from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. P. McClellan, from the Galena and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant N. H. Barnes, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Juniata.

Lieutenant C. C. Rogers, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Essex.

Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted three months' leave.

JUNE 29.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, from the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Wentworth, from the St. Louis and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant W. H. Reeder, from the Bureau of Navigation, July 1, and ordered to the Galena, July 6.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant John T. Newton, from the Vermont and ordered to the Atlanta.

Leave.

Granted Paymaster Geo. A. Lyman for six months.

Resigned.

Lieutenant W. H. Nostrand, and resignation accepted to take effect at once.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant F. M. Wise, to the Alliance.

Commissioid.

JUNE 25.—Corben J. Decker and Thos. A. Berryhill, Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from June 17, 1886.

To Delay Reporting.

The completion of the Atlanta is again delayed, and it has been necessary to order her officers to delay reporting on board until July 12 instead of July 1.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending July 1 1886:

Anthony McConnell, beneficiary, died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, June 23, 1886, with Senectus.

Henry Knight, ordinary seaman, was drowned May 10, 1886, while on the Lancaster.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN, commanding the European Station, informs the Secretary of the Navy from the *Kearsarge*, at Constantinople, June 15, that he transferred his flag to the *Kearsarge* on June 5 and sailed for Constantinople the same day, the U. S. Minister having obtained a firman for the *Kearsarge* to pass the Dardanelles. An effort was made to obtain one for the *Pennacola*, but it seems it could not be properly granted as it would have been in violation of the treaty obligations of the Sublime Porte. He arrived at Constantinople, June 1, and immediately communicated with the U. S. Minister; he exchanged civilities with him, the Consul-General, and the Turkish authorities. The Sultan sent one of his aides on board to welcome him to the port and to carry messages of good feeling towards the United States. A few days after his arrival Admiral Franklin attended, with his staff, in full uniform, the Salamlik, an occasion of ceremony when His Majesty visits the Mosque. He learned that Admiral Franklin was present, and sent one of his aides to him to say that he was glad to know of his presence, and to express a desire to meet him before he left the Bosphorus.

The Sultan and his subordinates exhibited in every possible way the utmost good feeling towards the United States. Admiral Franklin says he will join the *Pennacola* at the island of Smyrna in July and transfer his flag to her, and then proceed with both ships to Athens. They will remain there a reasonable length of time, and he then proposes to visit some of the Ionian Islands and work his way to the westward, leaving the *Kearsarge* in the East, until he can relieve her with another vessel in the autumn. The *Quinnabeg* has carried with her instructions to assist at the ceremonies attendant upon the marriage of the Crown Prince of Portugal, and was probably then in the English Channel. The health of the squadron was good.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS reported to the Secretary of the Navy from Yokohama, Japan, June 1, that the *Trenton* arrived at Hong Kong May 20. The *Omaha*, *Ostreepe* and *Alert* were at anchor off Yokohama. The *Marion* was cruising on the coast of China with Minister Denby on board. The *Monocacy* was still at Canton. The *Palos* left Yokohama for Chemulpo, with Minister Parker on board on May 23. All was quiet within the limits of the Asiatic Station and the health of the officers and men was good.

On the day following Admiral Davis reported from Yokohama that the Russian flagship on that station, the ironclad *Vladimir Monomack*, arrived May 16. The usual visits of ceremony were made and salutes fired. On May 27, by invitation of Rear Admiral A. Korniloff, the vessels of the squadron dressed and national salutes of 21 guns were fired at meridian in honor of the anniversary of the Czar's coronation.

On June 2 the body of the Russian Minister to Japan was disinterred and taken on board the *Vladimir Monomack* for transportation to Nagasaki, whence it was to be sent home in a vessel of the volunteer fleet. A detail of commissioned officers attended the ceremony, flags were half-masted and 15 minute guns were fired from the *Omaha* during the passage of the cortege from the shore to the Russian flag ship. The *Vladimir Monomack* went to sea shortly after.

On May 26 the French Minister to Japan returned Admiral Davis' call and was saluted.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 29, 1886.

THE only signs of life at the Naval Academy during the past week have come from the machine shops, where the second class are "making the welkin ring" with resounding strokes. Old Vulcan would doubtless smile approvingly could he see the energy with which the tidy, tender-handed cadet hammers away in the blacksmith shop, with the thermometer blushing for shame at 102 deg. behind the water-cooler.

The few families who are left at the Academy have been enjoying themselves during the past week with launch parties to Bay Ridge or excursions on the U. S. steamer *Phlox* to Baltimore.

The *Constellation* and *Jamestown* left the Capes on Saturday morning, after having been visited by the *Phlox*, with supplies. Together with the supplies went a merry party of ladies and gentlemen from the yard, who, thanks to the all-wise paymaster, Loomis, were fixed up very comfortably with bunks under the after cabin. The officers on the *Jamestown* were very jubilant over having beaten the *Constellation* by seven hours in the trip to Lynn Haven Bay.

The long-talked-of dredging of the Severn River has begun at last, the contract having been taken by a Philadelphia firm, who began operations off the Academy grounds on Monday morning.

Assistant Engineer J. L. Gow visited Washington during

the past week to attend the wedding of Assistant Engineer Baker.

Naval Cadet Andrews, Class of '86, visited friends in Annapolis last week.

The resignations of the following cadets have been accepted by Secretary Whitney: Lange, Williams, Loyall, Bischof, Fitzgerald, Mowbray, Taylor, and Murray.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

ADVICES from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, this week, state that the entire fleet of vessels composing the North Atlantic Squadron are expected to assemble at Newport, R. I., in a few days. The French corvette *Talisman* and the English frigate *Bellerophon* will also be in company with the fleet.

Commo. Chandler stated on June 30 that he had not as yet received any instructions regarding the future of the *Atlanta*. Her speed trial, he asserted, could not possibly take place for some time to come. It is not yet known here whether the completion of the *Atlanta* will be done under the appropriation for steel cruisers or navy construction.

A lawn party in honor of the Brazilian officers was held on June 29 at the grounds fronting the Commandant's residence. The *Confederate* Band was in attendance.

In compliance with an order, dated June 25, received from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Chief Engr. E. D. Hobie on June 29 requested that the Messrs. Roach be informed that the test of the steel shafts for the new cruisers will be begun, open to their inspection, June 30, at 10 A. M.

(From the Report of Congressional Proceedings, June 25.)

COMMANDER H. E. MULLAN.

MR. BUTLER.—Mr. President, I beg to present a letter from H. E. Mullan, of Maryland, and I ask to have it read. It is a letter addressed to me.

The President *pro tempore*.—If there be no objection, the letter will be read. The Chair hears none. The Chief Clerk reads as follows:

913 F STREET NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1886.

Hon. M. C. Butler, United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: In the official Record of the proceedings of the Senate of the 23d instant you are reported as having made the following statement in connection with Senate bill No. 2661:

"We have had a very serious experience within the last four or five years in the sinking of the *Ashuelot* by a man who had been court-martialled and dismissed for drunkenness. By importing him he was restored," etc.

This statement does me great injustice and is contrary to any facts to be found of record; and believing that you would not intentionally in your place on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere misrepresent or do me a wrong, I hasten to explain to you the following, which perhaps formed the basis of your remarks as above quoted:

After a service of nineteen years, beginning in 1867, I appeared in the year 1876 before an examining board for promotion to the grade of commander. Said board failed to recommend me for promotion and assigned no reason for their adverse action. From the great injustice and wrong done me by the action of said board I appealed to Congress in a frank, open manner, and asked that the proceedings of said board as appeared to said Congress might be set aside, declared null and void, and that I be permitted to appear before a board to be selected by the Secretary, composed of officers unprejudiced and unbiased, and who would be fair and impartial. This was accorded me. I appeared before said board, and at my request my whole naval career, since my original entry to date, was carefully and with scrutiny inquired into, and after such inquiry said board recommended me for promotion and I was accordingly promoted. From that date there was no complaint by the Department till the year 1883, when I was forced before a court, a majority of whose members were my juniors in rank, and every one of whom has been benefited by my vote on said court.

As to the *Ashuelot*, whose loss no one more deeply regretted than myself, I shall only now say that I was not intoxicated on that sad occasion, nor was the loss of said vessel due to any such cause; nor will the record as it stands to-day, viewed by any lawyer, prove that such was the fact.

I am now engaged with all the energy becoming an officer and a gentleman in attempting to vindicate myself and show to the world the great injustice and wrong done me in this connection.

Very truly,

H. E. MULLAN, of Maryland.

Mr. Butler.—Mr. President, I have had that letter read as an act of justice to Commander Mullan, and I feel it due to him and to myself to state that when, after the sinking of the *Ashuelot*, he applied for restoration to his position in the Navy after he had been court-martialled and dismissed the Navy, it became my duty as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the case, which was referred to me as a subcommittee to report to the full committee upon the bill which had been presented to the Senate.

I gave the matter the fullest and most conscientious attention and investigation, and discovered that he had been charged with drunkenness and had been court-martialled, convicted, and dismissed; and upon that I based the statement to which he refers and which he says did him injustice.

I trust that this gentleman will vindicate himself, as he says he is trying to do. I have not one particle of feeling against him, and it would cause me the deepest possible pain if I supposed that any utterance of mine on this floor had done the humblest man in this country injustice.

We are protected by the Constitution for language uttered here in debate and cannot be called to account for it; but I have never availed myself of that privilege, and I trust I shall never so far forget myself as to do so, to do, as I said, the humblest citizen of this country injustice.

NEW NAVAL UNIFORMS.

THE pamphlet containing all the information regarding the naval uniforms will not be ready for a month or six weeks, owing to the delay in preparing the plates for the officers' uniforms. For the benefit of the enlisted men, however, we publish the following speciality marks:

Master-at-arms and Ship's Corporal—Star.
Chief Boatswain Mates, Boatswain's Mate, Captains of Top, Captains of Afterguard, Coxswains—Crossed anchors.
Chief Quartermasters and Quartermasters—Wheel.
Chief Gunner's Mate, Gunner's Mate, Armorer, Quarter Gunners—Crossed cannon.
Seaman Gunner—Bursting shell.
Yeomen and Captain of Hold—Crossed keys.
Apothecary—Caduceus.
Ship's Writer—Crossed quill pens.
Bandmaster and Chief Musician—Lyre.
Schoolmasters and Printers—Open book.
Ship's Cook—Grommet.
Machinists, Boiler Makers, Water Tenders, Oilers—Three-bladed propeller.
Carpenters' Mate, Blacksmiths, Painters—Crossed broad axes.
Sailmakers' Mate—Spectacle iron.

BLACK STARR & FROST
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Glass Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall Street, New York,
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange
in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium and
Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Australia,
and British West Indies. Issue Commercial and Travel-
lers' Credits in Sterling, available in all parts of the World.
MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO EUROPE.

Warnock's Shoulder Knots EXTRA FINE.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
122 STREET & 6TH AVE.; BROADWAY & 42D STREET,
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

Established 1811.

**CHOICE OLD
WHISKIES,**

MILD, MELLOW AND DELICIOUS.

The peculiar medicinal qualities of Whiskey distilled from
the finest growth of Rye in the renowned Valley of the
Monongahela, have attracted the attention of the Medical
Faculty in the United States to such a degree as to place it
in a very high position among the Materia Medica.

We beg to invite the attention of connoisseurs to our cele-
brated fine OLD WHISKIES, which we offer at the follow-
ing prices, in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each:

Old Reserve Whiskey, \$18.00

Unrivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey, 15.00

Brunswick Club Whiskey, . . . 12.00

If you cannot obtain these Whiskies from your Grocer,
we will, on receipt of Bank Draft, Registered Letter or Post
Office Money Order, deliver them to your address, by Ex-
press, charges prepaid, to all points east of the Mississippi
river; and by freight to any part of the U. S. (prepaid.)

For EXCELLENCE, PURITY AND EVENNESS OF
QUALITY, the above are UNRIVALLED BY ANY WHISKIES
IN THE MARKET. They are entirely FREE FROM ADUL-
TERATION, and possess a NATURAL FLAVOR AND FINE
TONIC PROPERTIES.

These Whiskies are sold under guarantee to give PERFECT
SATISFACTION; otherwise to be returned at our expense.

H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD,
114 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
N. Y. OFFICE—16 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

Lundborg's Perfumes.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.
Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne.

A box containing Samples of all the above five articles
prepaid to your nearest Railroad Express Office (which
should be marked) for Fifty Cents—Money Order, Stamp
or Currency.
Lundborg's Perfumes, 24 Barclay St., New York.

(EST. 1862.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,
NEW YORK.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited.
COFFIN, DEVOE & CO., 176 Randolph St.
CHICAGO.

The School of The Good Shepherd,
3229 PARK AVE., ST. LOUIS, Mo., a Boarding and Day
School for Girls, under the care of the Sisterhood of The
Good Shepherd of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The
Twelfth year will begin, D. V., Sept. 16, 1886. Apply to the
Sister Superior.

References:
St. Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, St. Louis, Mo.
Geo. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

**IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY
AND FAMILIES.**

THE CHOICEST QUALITY OF
Wines, Liquors, Mineral Waters & Segars,
AT WHOLESALE RATES, furnished in packages without
marks indicating contents. Send for particulars to
REUBEN MAY,
71 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
PURE ZINFANDEL CLARET, Vintage of

1879—per case \$20.00, or bottled, corked only, 24 doz., \$76.30.
Packing for shipment at cost additional (cheapest manner,
\$10.00.) Send \$5.00 for sample case to try, and you will never
again pay high prices for inferior French wines. White
wines, Ports, Sherries, Brandy, &c., pure and reliable at
moderate prices.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.,
GEO. HAMLIN, Pres.
CHAS. ROOME PARMELE, Treas. 21 Park Place, N. Y.

Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
5 AND 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

DYE, CLEAN AND REFINISH DRESS GOODS and Gar-
ments without ripping. Send for Circular and Price List.

ORDNANCE.

A Treatise on the Application of Wire to the Construction
of Ordnance. By JAMES A. LONGRIDGE, M. Inst. C. E. 8vo,
cloth, \$10.

MARINE PROPELLERS.

By SYDNEY W. BARNABY, M. Inst. N. A. Giving Curves
which enable the diameter, pitch, and speed of revolution of
a screw suitable for any horse-power or speed to be deter-
mined. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

E. & F. N. SPON, 55 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
money order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the
office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.
Cable address:
ARMYNAVY.

THE WAR COLLEGE.

THE recent discussion in the House of Represen-
tatives on the War College was hardly encouraging
to the friends of progress in the Navy. It was con-
ceded by some of the members who took part in the
debate, that an advanced course of study was neces-
sary to enable the naval officer of the present day to
keep up with the changes in naval science, con-
stantly going on the world over. But on the ques-
tion of locality there was a marked difference of
opinion. Some members seemed to think a naval
college should not be on the seaboard, but back
among the hills somewhere, away from the water;
while others thought a "post graduate course"
ought to be carried on at the Naval Academy, where,
they assume, the necessary "plant" already exists.
By "plant" is presumably meant the library, pro-
fessors, lecture rooms, etc., etc. The college
already has its own library—small, it is true, but
carefully selected with special reference to the two
principal studies, the Science of War and Interna-
tional Law, and there are no professors now at the
Academy who are prepared to lecture on those sub-
jects. Valuable, therefore, as the plant of the
Naval Academy is for its own needs, we question
whether there is much of it that could be utilized at
the college.

But the question of location for the college,
whether at Annapolis or Newport, is less important
than the question of its maintenance, and we hope
that differences of opinion on other points will not
be allowed to interfere with its useful work. In an
article on the college which appears in a recent

number of *Harper's Weekly*, Captain Edward Field
4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, says:
"This new institution is to fill a need in our Service
so pressing that prejudice and senile conservatism
have already been forced to stand aside and give it
a trial. It has been wisely planned and auspici-
ously begun. It should be liberally supported.
As a rule, Congress has not shown itself indifferent
or hostile to the advancement of either branch of
the Service, provided that their attention can be
fixed, and that the means by which the proposed
reforms are to be carried out are clearly and practi-
cally indicated. This enterprise proposes an agency
through which theoretical knowledge of our own and
the practical experience of the other nations can be
directed to the ends of a higher education. The
officers of Chili and Japan, to say nothing of the
great maritime nations of Europe, have modern
ships, guns and torpedo boats with which to carry
on constant practice. It is left to the United States
officer to possess his soul in patience until such time
as the modern engines of war shall be furnished.
Whether he shall be able to keep abreast in theory
of the practical advance made in more fortunate
countries will depend largely upon the result of this
enterprise. Its aim is that the time of waiting shall
be improved to the utmost, and that when we are
ready to move, it shall be with a full knowledge of
what has been done, and with a clear knowledge of
our necessities."

We are glad to see Captain Field, in his article,
giving due credit to our lamented friend, Brevet
Brigadier-General Charles H. Morgan, Major 4th
Artillery, at the Artillery School, in 1870-71, when
he says: "It was to his untiring zeal and profound
military knowledge that we largely owe the compre-
hensive and logical system of teaching the art of
war. He introduced General Hamly's work, in-
comparably the best text-book in the language. By
treating war from the standpoint of chess he made
the movements of corps, divisions, and brigades as
intelligible as the moves of one of Morphy's games.
Maps which had been drawn simply in chalk became
highly finished topographical sketches, where
colored crayons made the features of the country
and the position of the opposing forces as plain as
the numbered squares of the chess-board."

"Lieutenant Bliss," Captain Field says, "is prob-
ably as good an exponent of the new system as
could be found among the lieutenants of artillery,
to whom Admiral Luce was limited by the law of
college details. Of course it would be theoretically
desirable to combine the advantages of advanced
methods with a large personal experience of war;
but if the rank of the instructor makes that prac-
tically impossible, there is no question of the ad-
vantage of careful mental training over experience
in a subordinate capacity."

Again, as to the location of the college, it is
claimed on behalf of Newport that lecturers and a
lecture-room, with a carefully selected library, is all
the plant that the institution requires on shore,
while the broad expanse of the waters of Narragan-
sett Bay offers facilities for practical exercises afloat
unrivalled on our Atlantic coast. It has been urged
that placing the college on Coasters' Harbor Island
makes, with the Training Station and Torpedo Sta-
tion, too many independent establishments within a
narrow compass. But so far from being an objection,
this would seem to be a positive advantage; for the
class which every year attends the Torpedo School
is, on the expiration of the torpedo course, taken
up by the college, requiring no change of location
on the part of the students. One course supple-
ments the other. Indeed, the existence of the Tor-
pedo School in Narragansett Bay was one of the
principal reasons which led to the establishment of
the college in its present location, so as to avoid re-
quiring officers to travel from place to place for an
advanced course of instruction. Under the present
arrangement it is all completed in one session. The
wiser policy, it seems to us, is to let the college
attain its natural development without undue em-
barrassment.

It will always be urged, of course, as it was in
Congress, that the attractions of a fashionable
watering-place were the influential arguments in the
choice of Newport, but as the great rivers have a
habit of flowing by the large towns, so the amphibio-
us summer travellers, who make watering-places,

have a habit of centring about land-locked sheets of water where good bathing and boating go together. It is so at Portsmouth, at Mount Desert, at Fort Monroe, and elsewhere, and in a much greater degree at Newport. That Newport is one of the most delightful of summer residences is no argument in favor of locating the Naval College there, but it is not necessarily an argument against it. Whatever the location, we hope to see it receive the encouragement it deserves, and it is better that it should be maintained at Annapolis than not at all.

CONGRESSIONAL NEGLECT.

A curious illustration of the manner in which business is transacted by the House of Representatives—or rather of the way in which it is neglected—is afforded by the action of that body upon the question of providing for the repair of the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy yard. Mr. McADOO sought to secure an appropriation of \$125,000 for this purpose in the Sundry Civil bill, which was in charge of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. RANDALL. Mr. RANDALL objected, for the reason that the appropriation properly belonged in the Navy Appropriation bill. It was urged that this bill had passed beyond control, and that the reason, or certainly one reason, why the appropriation had not appeared was that Mr. RANDALL opposed it in committee. There does not appear to have been any question raised as to the wisdom of the appropriation, excepting by Mr. BOUTELLE, who wanted to go further and provide for the enlargement of the dock; yet the amendment providing the appropriation failed by a vote of 37 ayes to 75 nays. Mr. VIELE said:

I have made a personal examination of this dock, spending nearly a day on the investigation, and I can testify from personal knowledge as to its condition. It is a work of civil engineering, and I know the deplorable condition which it is in to-day. There is a stream of water behind it which in cold weather is constantly tending, through the intervention of frost, to heave it from its foundation, and it is necessary that steps should be taken at once to save it. It is a very elaborate and costly public work, which originally involved an expenditure of \$2,000,000. We come here and appropriate for public buildings all over the country. While doing that shall we leave our great public works to go to decay? The Brooklyn yard itself from one end to the other is a disgrace to the country in its present condition of rottenness and decay. It is an example of shiftlessness on the part of the Government which no private owner of property would for a day submit to. No man here had a personal interest in property would leave it in such a condition for a day. I assert that if this dock is allowed to fall in—and it will fall in unless steps are taken to save it, for it is now shored up with timbers to protect it—that it will be a piece of gross negligence on the part of the Government, and we will be at more expense to the docking of our vessels in private yards than the entire cost of these repairs will amount to. If this dock is destroyed, what a humiliating condition it will be for the Government to have to go to private owners and ask leave to dock their vessels! We have been in the habit of tendering the use of our dock to foreign men of war temporarily on this station and in need of repairs; but how mortifying to us it will be when we confess to them we have no dock to offer them! This may fall in at any moment; it cannot last until a new one can be built; and I hope the House will vote this appropriation into the bill.

No one undertook to question this statement or to answer it; it was simply received with indifference, as the result shows. Mr. RANDALL said: "I hope this amendment will not be adopted. If we are to begin and put in an entering-wedge with the Brooklyn Navy-yard, we should with equal propriety deal with other yards in the same way. For the League Island yard there is an estimate here of \$900,000. Then there are the Norfolk yard, the Mare Island yard, and so on. And really the Committee on Appropriations thought it was not proper to put into this bill any extraneous matter, or what does not properly belong to it. I hope the amendment will be voted down. If this is to be provided for, let it be in some other way."

It might, perhaps, have been better to insert the appropriation in the Naval bill, but the disingenuousness of Mr. RANDALL in opposing it on this account was revealed by the following colloquy:

Mr. Randall—If such extreme necessity exists for this appropriation, why in the world did not the gentleman take advantage of his knowledge in the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he is a member, and have the appropriation inserted in the Naval bill?

Mr. McAdoo—I tried all I could to have it done, but the distinguished chairman of the committee did not agree with me.

Mr. RANDALL, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who finds the Government so burdened with surplus revenue that he proposes to abolish the internal revenue taxes on tobacco and liquors—the taxes most easily collected and least burdensome of all.

CHICAGO, says an exchange, would be a more suitable place than New York City for the General Headquarters of the Recruiting Service. We beg, for many reasons, to differ.

THE RECONSTRUCTED UNION.

THE capture of New Orleans is the subject of the principal war paper in the *Century Magazine* for July; Captain BEVERLY KENNON, who commanded the Confederate steamer *Governor Moore*, has an article on fighting FARRAGUT below New Orleans; Commander ALBERT KAUTZ, U. S. N., gives some incidents of the occupation of the city, and Mr. MARION A. BAKER, who was private secretary of the Mayor at the time of the surrender, describes the circumstances of FARRAGUT's demand for the surrender, as they appeared from his point of view. At the conclusion of his article BEVERLY KENNON says: "The war has long been over with me, and the most 'uncompromising' on both sides must acknowledge the creation of a new, richer, happier, better South and mightier common country as the result of the unhappy strife. My old antagonists have ever been kind to me, and to many others of their old ante-bellum companions and friends. In 1867 a Union man gave me the command of a vessel he owned. In 1868 a Boston company offered me the position of first mate of one of their new iron steamships. In 1874 the colonel of a New York regiment, and a rear-admiral of the United States Navy, secured my appointment as Colonel of Coast Defences in the Egyptian Army; and I am now holding positions for which I was recommended by an officer whose ship fought mine below New Orleans."

This is the spirit which has made possible the restoration of the Union in the most complete sense. It has often occurred to us that the people of this country do not realize the extent to which they are indebted to the friendships existing between the officers of the Northern and Southern armies and navies, which had their origin at West Point and Annapolis. The theory on which the war was conducted, certainly by Mr. LINCOLN, was that it should not be carried one step beyond the actual surrender of the troops in the field, resisting the national authority. No other theory was possible in a war the declared purpose of which was the restoration of national unity. We can all now see that just to the extent in which we went beyond this we sowed the seeds of division and discord. That no greater mischief was done is to be ascribed largely to the fact that the men of the divided sections in whom the control of affairs at the close of the war centred, were old comrades and friends; elevés of the same institution; sharers of the dangers and hardships of the same battlefields; companions of the same mess, in many instances. Let us ask ourselves now what would have been the result if the disposition of General LEE or JOHNSTON had been in the hands of BUTLER, or of STANTON, who did make an attempt to secure the control of LEE and was only prevented by the firmness of GRANT, LEE's fellow-alumnus. The single conspicuous example of undying animosity which the war has left us is that of the man who was set apart from the rest for exemplary punishment. The chains which were put upon JEFFERSON DAVIS at Fortress Monroe are still clanking in our ears, and sounding as the one discordant note in a symphony of peace. The wisdom of Mr. LINCOLN was never better shown than in the suggestion to General GRANT, which he conveyed as usual through the medium of a story, that DAVIS be allowed to escape "unbeknownst" to him.

The nominations of the West Point graduates for appointment as second lieutenants, to rank from July 1, 1886, were sent to the Senate on June 30. The list was the same as that published in the *Journal* of last week, except that by a typographical error EDWARD S. WRIGHT was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. It should have been the Ninth Cavalry. There may be some delay in confirming these appointments, as a number of the graduates are assigned to vacancies vice officers whose promotions are pending in the Military Committee, and in some cases in place of officers who are entitled to promotion, but cannot receive it until some of those pending have been acted upon. The indications are, however, that Congress will adjourn from July 15 to 25, so that some action will necessarily have to be taken during the next fortnight. As it has happened that the graduates did not get their commissions on the 1st of July, the Department is consid-

ering whether or not they shall be paid as second lieutenants from that date. Heretofore graduates were paid as second lieutenants from the date they were designated to take rank, but Second Comptroller MAYNARD upset that custom by ruling that they were only entitled to the pay of the grade from the time they actually received their commissions. This view was taken on the ground that the commissioning of a cadet to a second lieutenancy was an original appointment, and that the pay to the office could not, therefore, commence until the oath of office, prescribed by the statute, had been taken.

Since this opinion was rendered Congress has passed an act for the appointment of certain surplus graduates as second lieutenants, in which the term "promoted" is used all the way through, the title reading "An act to regulate the promotion of graduates of the United States Military Academy." Some of the officers of the War Department believe that under this act graduates can justly be paid as second lieutenants from the dates they are designated to take rank, the same as officers of a higher grade who are allowed pay for an advanced grade before actually confirmed to it.

AFTER a struggle having few if any precedents in military annals the bill authorizing the restoration of FITZ JOHN PORTER to the Army has become a law, and it only remains for the President to send his name in for confirmation. We give elsewhere some account of the passage of the bill through the Senate, where the only serious opposition it encountered was from Senator LOGAN. In his speech in opposition to the passage of the bill, General LOGAN urged two principal objections; first, that the bill was an unconstitutional interference with Presidential prerogatives; next, as he said:

There has not been one statement made in reference to the condition of the two armies or the troops at the time, or the troops that confronted this man, that has one solitary fact to stand upon, and I will demonstrate it. I have done it over and over again, and I shall do it now. It is by this deception and misrepresentation that letters have been obtained from great men in this country sympathizing with this man because as stated he had been improperly found guilty.

General LOGAN also charged PORTER with being the cause of the loss of the first battle of Bull Run, saying:

McDowell and Pope never could win a battle and never did in the East where Porter and his friends were. They were never supported. The majority of the people of this country believe that Beauregard had command at Manassas, and that Joe Johnston got there on the evening of the battle; that he came in there with three or four thousand men on the evening of the battle and attacked McDowell on the flank. That is the general impression, but that is not true. As I said, Johnston was there on the 19th and took command of the army; that his whole force arrived there on the 20th except one brigade, and that brigade arrived on the day of the battle; and his whole force was there in that battle, and it was Johnston's force that McDowell fought the major part of the day instead of Beauregard, and under the influence of this man, Patterson was led away and made to retreat, so that Johnston could be unembarrassed in his march to Manassas or Bull Run.

The sworn testimony of General SANFORD was quoted from to sustain this position. Of the SCHOOLFIELD Board General LOGAN said:

Boards are very nice things sometimes; but their members are unsworn. Some men can obtain position in this country above others; some men are decorated to such an extent that anything they say is taken against the evidence of anybody else. If a man only rubs against a certain school in this country he never can be questioned, no matter what he says. Some of them failed during the last war, and because some of us have questioned their conduct we are to be denounced and by men who fondle for praise. Bend and bow to them if you wish; where I find wrong I will denounce it, no matter from whence it comes.

No attempt was made to answer Senator LOGAN, that policy being agreed upon in advance by General PORTER's friends. They, as well as General PORTER, are to be congratulated upon the result of their unswerving efforts in his behalf which have finally led to this triumphant result.

THIS has been a busy week in Congress; the fiscal year ending on Wednesday reminded members that funds were needed to keep the Government moving, and they accordingly went to work with some show of zeal on the appropriation bills. The first of July arrived, however, before all of these measures could be pushed through, and the result was that a resolution had to be passed extending last year's appropriations for fifteen days longer in cases where appropriation bills had not been passed before the year closed. The Army escaped this embarrassment, as the bill for its support received the signature of the President in time to make the money available on July 1. The Navy, however, will be compelled to take advantage of the extension resolution, as the bill for its support has not yet been passed by the Senate, or even considered

by the Senate Appropriation Committee. The civil establishments will also need to take advantage of this resolution. The Legislative bill has passed both Houses but will occupy the attention of conference committees for some days yet before it is ready to go to the President. The Sundry Civil bill was passed by the House on Thursday; another ten days at least will have elapsed before it becomes a law. The General Deficiency bill will occupy the attention of the House for the next few days.

NINE members of Congress having failed to name their candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy by July 1, the Secretary of the Navy, under existing laws, has authority to make that number of appointments, which he can exercise any time between now and Aug. 18. The sons of naval officers having no representatives to look to for such favors, it is presumed that the Secretary will select his candidates from this class of apprentices, of whom there are quite a number.

THE establishment of a Corps of General Service Clerks necessitated some rearrangement July 1 of the clerical force at the several Division and Department Headquarters, but so far as we can learn little personal hardship has ensued. It seems a pity that these sudden changes should throw any deserving man out of a position, especially when for years past the number of clerks has been kept at the minimum.

WHEN the motion was made to pass the Military Academy Appropriation bill in the Senate, Mr. Plumb said: "I desire to have the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill simply to record my vote against the bill, and to say further that in pursuance of what has been my purpose heretofore in regard to matters of the kind, I shall not vote for any more appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point until there is a change in the law whereby at least one-half of the appointees to fill the vacancies occurring in the Army shall be taken from civil life, whatever may become of the young gentlemen who graduate at West Point. My own belief is—I do care to argue it at length—that we are building up in the exclusiveness which we are creating in the Army an aristocratic and anti-republican institution which will some day return to plague us. I therefore desire to express my view against this bill by casting my vote against it. I ask for the yeas and nays on its passage." The vote resulted, yeas, 42; nays, 4—Plumb, Teller, Chace, and Wilson, of Iowa.

THE following is the list of claims of Naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision, referred to in last week's JOURNAL, as the last lot reported to Congress for payment. We have heretofore published the names of those whose claims were previously sent to Congress at various times during the present session. Provision has been made in the General Deficiency for all of them:

W. F. Blakemore.....	\$154 71	Estate Mich. Hickey.....	\$383 13
E. K. Colbourn.....	320 50	Estate N. C. Bryant.....	1,847 90
Exrx. of estate Andrew A. Harwood.....	519 61	Children of A. A. Henderson, deceased.....	86 75
Exrx. G. F. Pearson, de'd.....	199 45	Estate of R. H. Long.....	167 10
Exrx. T. S. Wood, de'd.....	83 30	Bayne N. Westcott.....	517 50
H. C. Barrow.....	242 19	Estate of A. Jackson.....	303 60
Joshua Folansbee.....	677 04	E. C. Thatcher.....	357 67
Admx. of John A. Bates.....	650 03	Executrix of Selim E. Admx. est. N. B. Littig.....	278 70
Exrx. Fabius Stanley.....	502 28	Woodworth.....	847 09
R. D. Evans.....	40 60	Robert H. Clark.....	110 00
Admx. of Chas. D. Griswold.....	257 11	Thos. A. DeBlous.....	409 96
Samuel Lockwood.....	135 00	J. M. B. Clitz.....	222 00
J. W. North.....	240 50	Estate Ben. L. Edes.....	252 51
Admx. of Junius Boyie.....	620 50	J. J. Painter.....	619 30
Children of O. H. Berryman, deceased.....	127 78	Estate of Jas. H. Spotts.....	375 32
Widow of D. Pace, de'd.....	123 25	Thos. M. Dukehart.....	390 10
Admx. D. Robinson, de'd.....	464 22	George H. Church.....	436 52
Estate H. K. Lapham.....	265 37	Edward F. Lull.....	155 30
Estate of R. W. Meade.....	252 80	Jarvis B. Edson.....	453 22
George A. Converse.....	103 80	Watson C. Hull.....	302 70
Charles H. Greenleaf.....	121 01	Estate of C. H. Poor.....	421 25
Clark H. Wells.....	367 30	Estate of W. Reynolds.....	857 10
Widow J. S. Thornton.....	150 30	Estate Jas. H. Strong.....	481 39
Wm. McFaul.....	81 27	William M. Caldwell.....	29 75
Wm. J. Herring.....	265 37	Henry B. Hibben.....	267 67
Estate Wm. E. Lavery.....	357 90	Estate Thos. G. Grove.....	239 32
Estate Philip J. Miller.....	110 00	George W. Long.....	105 04
Wm. J. Faul.....	286 50	Estate Thomas N. Lee.....	257 21
Albert Kauts.....	89 00	Estate John C. Denby.....	739 93
Wm. S. Cowles.....	181 80		
J. H. Rowland.....	33 25	Total.....	\$23,828 30

THE Lincoln (N. M.) Independent says: "Some of the Eastern papers are howling about General Miles's offer of rewards for Indian heads, and wondering where he will get the money. We gently suggest to them that Miles is an honest man, and a good soldier, and plenty of people in this country will be willing to furnish him the money to pay his rewards. He will clean out these pests if let alone. And if those who don't like his policy will come out here awhile they will be granted the opportunity to try a policy of their own, and given every opportunity to find out that they don't know half as much about the matter as they think they do. We assure them that the Apaches will welcome them with hospitable hands to bloody graves."

GENERAL HANSEN's school of instruction at Fort Myer will be broken up unless the Senate yields to his solicitations and reverses the action of the House. Mr. Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, moved to strike out the paragraph providing that no part of the appropriation for the Signal Service should be used for the maintenance of the school of instruction, and insisted upon a vote. The vote was so much in one way that Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion before the second was concluded and the amendment was declared lost. The fort will henceforth be used for military purposes exclusively.

THE North American Review for July contains an article on the "Defence of Charleston, S. C.," by General G. T. Beauregard, and the beginning of a series of "Important Historical Letters," with an introduction by George S. Boutwell. The letters given in this number are letters from General Sherman to Generals Ord and Augur, letters from Grant to Sherman, and two from Sherman to Grant and President Johnson. There is also among the "Notes and Comments" an account by Rear-Admiral W. R. Taylor of "A Mistake of Beauregard."

SENATORS Sabin, Gorman and Blackburn went to the White House on Thursday to intercede with the President in behalf of Cadet Johnson, of Minnesota, who was to have graduated at the West Point Military Academy last month, but was in the guard-house at the time his class received their diplomas, under arrest and awaiting trial for assaulting a fellow cadet, but the President was inexorable and declined to interfere with the discipline of the Academy.

LAST week's account of the Army Appropriation bill is correct with two exceptions, viz.: Total appropriation for pay of General Service Clerks should be \$129,000 instead of \$107,000. The last proviso, under head of Subsistence, relating to issue of rations to scientific expeditions, should be stricken out.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Surg. Richard S. Vickery assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Deputy Paymr.-Gen. Rodney Smith, relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia and ordered to San Francisco as Chief Paymr. of the Division of the Pacific (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Paymr. James B. Canby, relieved from duty at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and ordered to Portland, Oregon, as Chief Paymr. Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Col. Alexander Chambers, 17th Inf., at Ft. Omaha, Neb., on sick leave, ordered to join his regiment in the Division of the Missouri (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Paymr. A. E. Bates, ordered to proceed from Washington to Gettysburg, Pa., to pay Batt. C, 3d Art. (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., granted one month extension of leave for disability (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Hamilton N. Y. H., July 6. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller, Capt. Jno. R. Brinckle and Gullian V. Weir; 1st Lieuts. Selden A. Day, Granger Adams, and William W. Galbraith; 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art. (S. O. 75, Div. A., July 2.)

Surg. Jno. DeB. W. Gardiner is ordered to inspect the sanitary condition of the Soldiers' Home Grounds, Harrodsburg, Ky.

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., July 6. Detail: Maj. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. Jos. B. Campbell, 4th Art.; John H. Calef, 2d Art.; George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.; Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Wm. A. Kobbé, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 75, Div. Atlantic, July 2.)

Major Richard Loder, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and assume command of that post, relieving Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., who will repair to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for duty. (S. O. 74, Div. A., July 1.)

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on official business connected with the establishment at the latter point of a camp for rifle practice. (S. O. 15, Div. A., July 2.)

The leave of Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., is extended three months on disability (S. O., H. Q. A., July 2.)

Ord. Sergts. A. Jamieson and C. Lange are placed on the retired list. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 2.)

Chaplain G. G. Mullins, 25th Inf., is ordered before Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., H. Q. Army, July 2.)

THE CASE OF LT.-COMDR. G. W. PIGMAN, U. S. N.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE investigation being finished, the Court was then cleared, and such portions of the testimony on record as the members indicated having been read over by the Judge Advocate, the Court proceeded to deliberate upon the testimony and to consider of its conclusions in regard to the allegations against Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Pigman, U. S. N., contained in the letter addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy by Acting Rear Admiral Jas. E. Jouett, U. S. N., under date of Jan. 22, 1886, and after full and mature consideration of all the evidence and as follows: The letter of Acting Rear Admiral Jouett containing the allegations against Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman may be summarized under two principal allegations illustrated by several minor ones, to wit:

Allegation 1st.—"Negligent and inefficient in the performance of duty" as executive officer of the U. S. Flagship Tennessee.

Specifications 1st. In this, that the ship was unfit to engage in battle, or to undertake any important service, by reason of the inefficiency of Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman. 2d. Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman's method of conducting duty was demoralizing to the crew. 3d. The ship was in a constantly filthy condition, owing to Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman's negligence. 4th. The decks were frequently wet at unusual hours by order of Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman. 5th. Drills were

neglected or carried on in such manner by Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman as to render them worse than useless. 6th. Inability of Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman to handle the crew in a seaman-like manner. 7th. The watch officers were completely handicapped by the incapacity of the executive officer, Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman. 8th. Ignorance of Art. 25, page 55, U. S. Navy Regulations, and par. 16, page 64.

Allegation 2d.—Mentally and professionally incapable of performing the duties of executive officer of the U. S. Flagship Tennessee.

Specifications 1st. Unable to learn his duties under the guidance of Acting Rear Admiral Jouett. 2d. Failing to learn his duties by experience. 3d. Handicapping the watch officers by his ignorance and incapacity.

The testimony of the several witnesses goes to show that these specifications and allegations were none of them proven.

The conclusion of the Court is that the alleged inefficiency and incapacity of Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Pigman, embraced in the letter of Rear Admiral Jas. Jouett, under date of Jan. 22, 1886, is not established by the testimony. The Court does, however, find that Lieut.-Comdr. Pigman did not, on all occasions, exhibit a commendable degree of spirit and energy in conducting certain of the prescribed exercises of the crew.

PASSAGE OF THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.
THE bill authorizing the restoration of Fitz-John Porter to the Army passed the Senate on Friday of last week by a vote of 30 yeas to 17 nays, practically without debate, except by Mr. Logan, who made a speech. Various propositions to amend were made and voted down, and various remarks in connection with these propositions were interjected. Mr. Plumb wanted to include a proviso pensioning the widow of General David Hunter, of whom Mr. Blair said:

I will say in regard to the case of Mrs. Hunter, the widow of the officer who was president of the court-martial that adjudged Fitz-John Porter guilty, that no such case has failed to pass Congress when presented to Congress for its consideration, and certainly no such case was ever vetoed by a President. In fact, so far as I know, but one pension bill has ever been vetoed by a President of the United States until the present session. We have at the present session passed a bill giving to the widow of Major-General Hancock a pension of \$2,000 a year; and but for the fact that from Democratic sources that bill reached us at so small a sum, the Republican members of the committee, and I doubt not the Republican members of the Senate, would have passed an act giving her \$5,000 a year.

The widows of our Presidents, regardless of the amount of property which they may possess, some of them being very wealthy to-day, have received in recent years pensions at the rate which I have mentioned, \$5,000 apiece. Every major-general whose widow has come asking a pension has received without grudging or hesitation, at least in these later years, at the rate of \$50 per month; and it has come to be the unwritten law of the land until there is no opposition from any party, but on application they receive it.

As has been stated, many pension bills have been passed at the present session, and so far as I know approved, or, if not approved directly, they have become laws by the failure of the Executive to veto them, excepting this one case.

Mr. Teller wanted to include a provision for restoring Alfred Pleasanton; Mr. Logan, every disabled officer of the Volunteer Service who had received an honorable discharge and every officer who lost his arm, leg, or eye at the second battle of Bull Run, and Mr. Blair wanted to add a proviso amending the pension law generally. The following interchange of compliments occurred on one of Mr. Logan's amendments:

Mr. Logan.—I desire to say, in response to the Senator from Kentucky, that this will not in the slightest degree embarrass Fitz-John Porter or his bill if it shall pass, for the reason that in 1862, when an officer of the Union Army in the same battle who fought where he did not fight, lost an arm, a leg, or an eye in that contest, and makes that proof to the satisfaction of either the President of the United States or the Secretary of War, and the President shall be satisfied to send the name of that officer to the Senate and the Senate shall confirm him, he shall be placed on the retired list. I should like to know how that encounters the bill. It is only placing men who did fight and were wounded and honorably discharged on a level with a man who did not fight and who was dishonorably dismissed.

Mr. Beck.—I am not going into the Fitz-John Porter case. I have heard it argued over and over again after year. I know that men like General Terry, General Grant, and General Schofield, and others say that General Fitz-John Porter did fight.

Mr. Logan.—No; they do not say he fought.

Mr. Beck.—I know the Senator from Illinois fought wherever he got a chance. That is one quality he had.

Mr. Logan.—They do not say he fought.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of June 27.)

Fitz John Porter yesterday received many telegrams congratulating him on the passage by the Senate of the bill for his relief. Many of these were from Washington, among them one from Secretary Bayard. The Commissioner was at his office early in the day, went down town, and on his return in the afternoon applied himself diligently, according to custom, to matters pertaining to his position as Police Commissioner. He expressed himself as naturally pleased with the passage of the bill, and spoke of it in a manner to indicate that he had set out originally with the purpose of securing a vindication, and would have kept it up as long as life lasted if necessary. He expressed the view that it rested with the President whether or not he should be placed on the retired list. "At any rate," said he, "I shall be sixty-four years of age in August, and would then go on the retired list. I am not prepared to say what my action will be as regards my retention of my position or commission, if the President signs the bill. Under such circumstances an indefinite leave of absence without any pay might be given. As a retired officer, however, there would be nothing to prevent my retaining my present position. My term will not expire until a year from next May."

Gen. Porter referred to the long fight he had had, extending over twenty-three years, and mildly spoke of the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of his victory at the battle of Mechanicsville, while that of Gaines' Mill would come next week and that of Malvern Hill, winding up the seven days' battles, would follow on July 4. Gen. Porter said that the idea of back pay had never been entertained by him in all his endeavors for reinstatement. He was after justice alone, he said. He added that he had exhausted all his pecuniary resources in his endeavors.

Gen. Porter sent the following despatch to Senator Sewell:

God bless you and your associates for kind, generous and earnest effort in my behalf. Now I am indeed happy. You have sustained the acts of my Army comrades and other friends, dead and living, whose unswerving support through these many years has ever warmed my heart and brightened my hopes. You have put the seal of commendation on the findings of the Advisory Board, so honorable to its members and so just to me, and at last, thanks to you and my many friends in and out of Congress, I can enjoy a triumph so grateful and so complete.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1886.

The rainy weather during the previous week deprived the 14th of much opportunity for drill. They did, however, not neglect any favorable chance to get in work of this kind when it was possible. A conspicuous feature of their battalion drills was their rapid and prompt formations. These were not executed with any particular precision, but they got on the line with greater rapidity than is usually the case, and this imparted to their formations a business-like air, so frequently missed in National Guard exercises. The drills proper, especially in the beginning, however, were crude and in many respects defective, showing that the company officers did not keep themselves posted up to the mark, and thus failed to afford the colonel that support to which he is entitled. It is asserted that in the beginning of the week the daily theoretical instruction laid down in the programme were only nominally carried out. Had the orders in this respect been literally and zealously obeyed, a better state of affairs would doubtless have been the result. The high importance of such a system of instruction was proven beyond doubt by the success obtained thereby in the provisional regiments of 1884. It is gratifying, however, to state that the 14th realized their error in this respect before they left the camp and that the results obtained, although rather late in the day, demonstrated to them the necessity of theoretical as well as practical supervision on the part of the regimental commander.

While company drills were attended to with great zeal and vigor, the movements practiced as a whole were more suitable to the Army than to the open field, and the results obtained here were by no means up to what may be expected with reason and justice. Regiments have sufficient opportunity all winter to perfect themselves in movements by fours, wheelings, etc., to obviate the necessity of keeping up the practice during the short camp week. They are camped out to practice skirmishing and other field work, but this fact was evidently realized only in a few cases by the company officers, and therefore very limited progress can be reported on the points of practical company work. To be just, however, Capt. Barlow's company, which did some vigorous skirmishing, should be excepted from this imputation.

In our remarks on the 14th, in last week's JOURNAL, we had occasion to call attention to the lack of familiarity with all the rules governing an efficient and intelligent performance of guard duty exhibited by officers and men alike. This was the more surprising in a regiment reputed to be thoroughly practical and opposed to fuss and feathers and everything known as "militia practice," but the fact was there, and only one glance at the go-as-you-please style of officers, non-commissioned officers and sentries was necessary to show that there was something radically wrong here. This fact demonstrated itself in every phase of a 24 hours tour of guard duty during the simple ceremony of guard mounting, as well as during the performance of the duties proper, night or day. Sentries were negligent in their bearing, their salutes, their facings, their general manner showed lack of instruction and supervision at the first glance, and as the general behavior of the regiment proved beyond doubt that the men were very anxious to learn and perform their duty properly, the responsibility for their faults rests entirely with the officers, and particularly with those who acted as officers of the day and of the guard. The teaching of guard duty of all description at the disposal of every officer should be able to teach his men the principles governing ordinary police guard duty, and no error should escape him or remain uncorrected. Too indolent, however, to study up the matter, many find themselves unprepared when called upon; they neither understand their duties nor those of those under their command, and the most serious and dangerous situations become the result. It is needless to point out the multitude of ridiculous mistakes which constantly occurred, and which made those in charge of the various guards the laughing stock of all who could appreciate the situation, but when the sentries, immediately after retreat, demanded the parole from every person crossing their posts, the post commander, who had observed what was going on with the utmost patience and full of hope that things would right themselves, called attention to the necessity of improvement. Then at the eleventh hour the services of Lieut. N. B. Thurston, the State Instructor of guard duty, were called into requisition, and from that moment affairs mended. As soon as a uniform vigorous method of instruction of the entire personnel of the guard had been introduced an immense change for the better became visible, and it was difficult to realize that the smart, snappy sentries of Friday and Saturday were the same men who in the beginning of the week hardly knew whether it was proper to stand up or lay down on their posts. It is only to be regretted that this matter was neglected until it was almost too late to mend, but as it was the regiment saved itself at the eleventh hour, and its enlisted material went out of camp with a reputation for intelligence, obedience, quiet and soldierly behavior and zeal to do its duty properly second to no other organization.

The want of success in the beginning of the tour is entirely the fault of the officers, who on this occasion again produced the old impression that the 14th do not know that the war has been over for more than 20 years. Their pride in the well-earned reputation of the organization is very proper, but the world moves and the requirements of modern military science are such that it would be impossible for the regiment to achieve equal success now by the methods under which they won the sobriquet of the "Fighting Fourteenth." If they want to keep up their status of usefulness, the old objection to every modern innovation, that "we did not do that in the war," should be abolished in favor of a cheerful, prompt compliance with the requirements of the present day, especially in view of the fact that the war element is fast dying out, and that a large percentage of the present commissioned as well as enlisted elements of the regiment were hardly able to carry sword or musket during the Rebellion, and that many of them were not born at that time.

While we thoroughly appreciate Colonel Mitchell's motives in his prompt action in the cases of the two men who arrived in camp in a drunken state, the wisdom of the proceedings taken is questioned in many quarters. It was no doubt the intention to make an example of warning on the spot of the two culprits, and it unquestionably had the desired effect to a certain extent, but there is a widely prevailing opinion that instead of stripping them of their regimental insignia, etc., and sending them home at once in a disgraced condition, it would have been more judicious and in accordance with regulations and customs to have kept them in confinement at hard work during the week and then submitted their cases for the action of a court. We hardly believe that a colonel has the power to peremptorily discharge men, and, besides, this case shows a way for discharging and indifferent men to get out of the service in a rapid manner.

The 14th had an average of about 470 men in camp, and the orders depriving men who fail to do a certain amount of duty at the camp of their pay, the number present varied but little, and the attendance was steadier than has been the case under the old system in previous years. The proviso referred to was a judicious one.

While the 14th was deficient in many respects, it has by its complete subordination and decorous behavior demonstrated the fact that volunteers can be brought down to a strict regard of military rules and discipline, and this atones for many of its shortcomings, which we have been compelled to criticize.

The ceremonies were good, and there was no review or any

show demonstration except those prescribed in the camp orders, and the routine was not interfered with by any review, veteran visit, etc.

THE SECOND CAMP WEEK.

Saturday, June 26, brought up the Eleventh, Col. Stewart, and the Thirty-second, Col. Louis Finkelmeyer, the former from New York, the latter from Brooklyn. The two organizations numbered nearly 800 men between them. The arrangement is rather new, as it shows two regiments in camp at one time, under one general commander, and yet forming no brigade, while each is performing its duty under the immediate orders of its own colonel, under general direction of the mutual post commander. On first consideration the arrangement appears strange, but it seems to work well. The regiments furnish the camp guard and perform the prescribed parades alternately, while they drill daily at the prescribed hours. Both commands belong to the smaller organizations, and both are supposed to be undergoing reorganization from a state of inefficiency and decay into something more in harmony with the present requirements of the service, evidently rather slowly, but doubtless surely, and with every evidence of ultimate success. The trouble with both is the difficulty of getting competent company officers, but a better element seems to be gradually getting in. The Eleventh has not been in camp since 1882, and when the present appearance of the men and that on the former occasion are contrasted a decided change for the better cannot be denied. The Thirty-second was in camp two years ago and fell very much below the standard, but in Col. Finkelmeyer it possesses a commander of superior soldierly qualities, under whose management the regiment is gradually losing its old character and steadily gaining in numbers and efficiency.

Both colonels recognize the defects of their organizations, and consequently they accepted the arrangements furnished for their assistance cheerfully and zealously, and the efforts of the State instructors are faithfully supported. While the men are well behaved on general principles, they are more noisy than those of the Fourteenth, taps is less rigidly observed, and there is a decided tendency to horse play, yelling, etc. When it is considered, however, that the example in this was set them by a number of officers this is no wonder. If officers who are placed there for the guidance and instruction of the men make themselves conspicuous by insipid and senseless performances, which would disgrace a 12-year old schoolboy, decorum and dignity can hardly be expected of the men. Whether branches of discipline of this sort were committed in both organizations we cannot tell, but it is sure that they took place in the Thirty-second, and the sharp rebuke administered by the colonel was well merited.

While we are writing this the regiments have not had an opportunity to show to what extent progress has been made, but the appearance of the men on post certainly shows that some attempts have been made to instruct them in guard duty; that they, however, as well as the officers are deficient in this as well as drill matters is beyond doubt. To correct the latter defect, Capt. Stacpole, of Co. B, 10th Battalion, was appointed supervisor of company drills, which will secure uniform as well as correct instruction. The prompt support of this measure by both regimental commanders will go far towards rendering it successful. Without going into details, it may be said that there is much room for improvement in both regiments, but the instructor's task will be rendered easy by a willing and unpretentious class of pupils, commissioned as well as enlisted. With every prospect of clear, cool weather, the outlook is promising, and we do not doubt but that we shall be able to give the two organizations (which must be judged according to their talents) a creditable report when in next week's issue we shall publish their doings in detail. Under the administration of Gen. Josiah Porter the camp and all its appurtenances present a practical, business-like aspect, which was not always noticeable in former years, and there is every prospect of a highly successful encampment.

THE CONTEST AT GLENWOOD.

The military march at Glenwood for the first week—June 21 to 26—has now been concluded and the prizes awarded the winners. As we went to press before the contest was concluded we give the score of the contest in full this week. Owing to some unlooked-for delay in the arrival of provisions, etc., the gallant soldiers had had nothing to eat at the time the match opened on the first day, since early in the morning. It was thought best not to march them too far on an empty stomach, and all hands proceeded a half a mile and then rested and set their quarters in order, and later on, after partaking of a substantial meal, turned in. Tuesday began the march in earnest. It was a fine day, and the track being new, was, of course, somewhat loose and heavy. By nightfall Evans, of the 22d Regiment, who forged ahead from the first, with a long and powerful stride, was far in the lead, having accomplished 40 miles and 3 laps, Lord being second with 35 miles and 4 laps, and Philyky third, 33 miles, 3 laps. These competitors kept up the march till 7 P. M., while the remainder, who all quit the track about 5 o'clock, each marched 31½ miles. Evans, who kept up the same tireless stride all the week, ultimately won, aggregating the splendid score of 162 miles. The others, in their order of merit, were: Johnston, 157 miles; Philyky, 152 miles; Kramer, 148 miles; Lord, 146 miles; Leach, 141 miles and 1 lap; Kelley, 100 miles and 1 lap; Many, 80 miles and 4 laps. All the men suffered more or less from sore feet, stiffness, and other slight ailments, which began to be very noticeable the latter part of the week.

The following particulars regarding the contestants may be of interest:

A. M. Evans, Co. E, 22d Regt., never competed in public before. He weighs 147 pounds and did considerable practice for the race. He was in fine condition all the week until Saturday, when he got somewhat stiff and was troubled with his shins.

J. Johnston, Co. D, 8th Regt., N. Y., is a well known amateur runner and walker, and has won numerous competitions. He weighs 126 pounds. Johnston suffered from an ingrowing toe-nail and a sore heel, and cut away nearly all his shoes to ease them.

L. Philyky, Co. K, 22d Regt., N. Y., weighs 128 pounds, and never competed in public before. He practiced considerably for the contest and was in good condition up to Friday, when he was troubled with his knee and on Saturday with his ankle.

Fred. Kramer, Co. C, 9th Regt., N. Y., never competed in public before, weighs 155 pounds. Kramer was in good condition all the week with the exception of a little stiffness. His vocation, a hod-carrier, was of great service as a preliminary training.

D. S. Lord, Co. K, 18th Regt., N. Y., is a well-known amateur athlete, being the "anchor" man of the 18th Regt. tug-of-war team, which has won 42 victories. He weighs 145 pounds and did considerable practice for the contest. Lord suffered greatly from sore feet, which became so badly blistered that both shoes had to be cut away at the toe.

C. J. Leach, Co. B, 12th Regt., N. Y., is the smallest and lightest man of the lot, weighing 110 pounds with his pants and shoes on. He is a well-known amateur athlete and has won running contests at 440 yards, ½ mile, ¾ mile, and 1 3-5 miles. He did no

training for the race. Leach was bothered slightly with his left instep and on Wednesday and Thursday with a swollen knee. By Saturday these ailments had entirely disappeared, and he was in perfect condition and gaining rapidly on the leaders.

Sergt. C. L. Kelly, Co. C, 69th Regt., N. Y., has taken part in numerous athletic contests. He weighs 157 pounds and practiced for the contest. He suffered with very sore feet and after Wednesday was forced to rest a great deal, which threw him behind.

C. J. Many, Drum Corps, 9th Regt., has competed in other athletic contests and weighs 128 pounds. Many suffered very much with sore feet and stiffness after the third day. He last appeared on the track Friday afternoon.

The winners were paid in gold by Mr. Starin's Treasurer on Sunday afternoon. A purse was made up by the winners and presented to Kelly, the last man. The behavior of the men during the week was perfect. The provisions furnished were first-class. The officer of the camp, Lieut. Skelling, and the physician, Dr. Taylor, were very agreeable and acted in the most impartial manner, while Mr. E. P. Weston looked out for the welfare of all. The discipline of the camp was excellent and after "taps" not a sound was heard. The following are the scores in their order of merit. The first day each man made one-half mile:

Evans.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; finish, 7 P. M., 40 miles, 3 laps. 3d day, start, 7.23 A. M.; fin., 6.25 P. M., 34 miles, 1 lap. 4th day, start, 7.03 A. M.; fin., 6.47 P. M., 36 miles, 3 laps. 5th day, start, 7.03 A. M.; fin., 6.56 P. M., 32 miles, 2 laps. 6th day, start, 7.07 A. M.; fin., 6.32 P. M., 18 miles, 3 laps. Total, 162 miles.

Johnston.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; fin., 4.59 P. M., 31 m., 4 laps. 3d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; fin., 6.47 P. M., 35 m., 1 lap. 4th day, start, 7 A. M.; fin., 6.58 P. M., 30 m., 5 laps. 5th day, start, 7.03 A. M.; fin., 6.56 P. M., 34 m., 3 laps. 6th day, start, 7.02 A. M.; fin., 6.25 P. M., 19 m. Total, 157 miles.

Philyky.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; fin., 7 P. M., 33 m., 3 laps. 3d day, start, 7.23 A. M.; fin., 6.02 P. M., 34 m., 2 laps. 4th day, start, 7 A. M.; fin., 6.43 P. M., 32 m., 2 laps. 5th day, start, 7 A. M.; fin., 6.39 P. M., 31 m., 3 laps. 6th day, start, 7.03 A. M.; fin., 6.01 P. M., 20 m. Total, 152 miles.

Kramer.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; fin., 5.53 P. M., 30 m., 3 laps. 3d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; fin., 6.50 P. M., 34 m., 1 lap. 4th day, start, 7 A. M.; fin., 6.30 P. M., 30 miles. 5th day, start, 7 A. M.; fin., 6.45 P. M., 30 m., 3 laps. 6th day, start, 7.03 A. M.; fin., 6.41 P. M., 22 m., 5 laps. Total, 148 miles.

Lord.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; finish, 7 P. M., 35 m., 4 laps. 3d day, start, 7.13 A. M.; finish, 7 P. M., 36 m., 6 laps. 4th day, start, 7.01 A. M.; finish, 5.59 P. M., 30 m., 3 laps. 5th day, start, 7.03 A. M.; finish, 5.52 P. M., 21 m., 5 laps. 6th day, start, 7.01 A. M.; finish, 5.58 P. M., 21 m., 2 laps. Total, 146 miles.

Leach.—2d day, start, 7.12 A. M.; finish, 5.09 P. M., 31 m., 4 laps. 3d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; finish, 5.15 P. M., 30 m., 2 laps. 4th day, start, 7.23 A. M.; finish, 5.29 P. M., 20 m., 3 laps. 5th day, start, 7 A. M.; finish, 6.59 P. M., 28 m., 2 laps. 6th day, start, 7.02 A. M.; finish, 5.33 P. M., 25 m., 7 laps. Total, 141 miles, 1 lap.

Kelly.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; finish, 4.59 P. M., 31 m., 4 laps. 3d day, start, 7.03 A. M.; finish, 6.37 A. M., 30 m., 1 lap. 4th day, start, 7.09 A. M.; finish, 4.45 P. M., 14 m. 5th day, start, 10.45 A. M.; finish, 6.41 P. M., 17 m. 6th day, start, 10.30 A. M.; finish, 3.16 P. M., 7 m. Total, 100 miles, 1 lap.

Many.—2d day, start, 7.10 A. M.; finish, 4.59 P. M., 31 m., 4 laps. 3d day, start, 7.15 A. M.; finish, 4.27 P. M., 23 m. 4th day, start, 7.11 A. M.; finish, 4.40 P. M., 11 m. 5th day, start, 7 A. M.; finish, 2 P. M., 14 m., 4 laps. 6th day, withdrawn. Total, 80 miles, 4 laps.

The clothing of the men averaged in weight from 7½ to 8½ pounds, including all but overcoat. The weight of the accoutrements, knapsack, gun, and overcoat, carried, were: Many, 34 lbs.; Johnston, 33 lbs.; Leach, 35 lbs.; Philyky, 33 lbs.; Kramer, 32½ lbs.; Kelly, 32½ lbs.; Evans, 31½ lbs.; Lord, 31 lbs.

The State knapsack is a most flimsy made thing, being a wooden frame covered with common glazed cloth, the only leather portion being the cover; in active service it would probably last two weeks.

Fred. Kramer was awarded the special prize of \$25 for the winner who made the most soldierly appearance during the week, and Mr. E. P. McManus, the attendant of Mr. Evans, received the prize for having the neatest quarters.

Of the allotted time on the track during the contest (66 hours) the time lost by resting, etc., by the men was as follows: Lord, 18 h. 38 m.; Johnston, 20 h. 19 m.; Evans, 21 h. 8 m.; Leach, 21 h. 34 m.; Kramer, 21 h. 37 m.; Philyky, 23 h. 18 m.; Kelly, 33 h. 19 m.; Many, 41 h. 6 m. Lord averaged 3.08 miles per hour; Johnston, 3.44; Evans, 3.61; Leach, 3.17; Kramer, 3.33; Philyky, 3.56; Kelly, 3.06; Many, 3.21. The account of the contest for the week, ending July 3, will be published in our next issue.

MILITARY MARCHING.

Of the Glenwood performance the *National Guard Gazette* says very truthfully:

Instead of choosing two or three men from a regiment or company, and trotting them around a sawdust track, burdened with 45 or 50 pounds, for the sake of seeing which will hold out the longest, as is being done at Glenwood—let a whole company or regiment move as a body and as under orders, to some point distant from quarters, about 100 miles over land, carrying only that which is absolutely necessary, such as blankets, rifles, etc.—in fact, each man carrying the regulation requisites, the subsistence and trunk to be transported by wagons; and thus prove to the world by actual demonstration, how far a company or regiment of the National Guard of the United States could be marched in a given number of days, and on how much subsistence, etc., etc. This would be a physical test of endurance in the strict meaning of the phrase and would do much in furnishing facts to the War Department as a basis for calculation in the event of actual war. Aside from the national importance of such a test, the pleasure derived by the men on a jaunt of this kind would be unbounded, at a small cost, and of the greatest benefit martially, as they would gain practical experience in marching, camping, and subsisting.

The *Gazette* is assured in advance of our most cordial approval of any effort it may make for securing such a trial of the marching capacity of the National Guard. How much may result from the trial at Glenwood we cannot say, but we are reminded that the rifle practice movement originated in much the same way and that it received just as little encouragement in the beginning. Yet that movement, as was said by an officer of the Regular Army while witnessing the trial at Glenwood, "has accomplished more for the Regular Army, not to speak of the National Guard, than all that has been done by all of the Secretaries of War we have had since we stopped practicing rifle shooting upon each other during the Civil War."

CREEDMOOR RIFLE RANGE.

FOLLOWING are the scores made in the match of Saturday last, June 26:

Regt.	Yards.	300	500	Aggregate.
Sergt. W. A. Stokes.....	23	21	24	45
Pvt. J. F. Klein, Sep. Co., 17	22	22	22	44
Sergt. R. McLean.....	20	22	22	43
Lieut. J. Macaulay.....	12	22	21	43
Pvt. O. E. Dudley.....	7	20	21	41
Pvt. Geo. Ball.....	23	20	21	41
Ord. Sgt. W. E. Taylor.....	14	20	21	41
Capt. W. H. Palmer, I. R. P.	19	21	21	40

The match of July 5 will open at 8.30 A. M., and those of July 17 and 31 at 6.30 A. M. The attendance so far this year is greatly ahead of last season, and shows an increasing interest in the matter of rifle practice. Some 10 regiments were represented on the range, which is encouraging. The 13th Regt. will have a team ready for the Fall Meeting and have already commenced practice as well as the 7th Regt. The 23d Regt. will commence team work immediately on their return from the Newport encampment.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FALL MEETING.

The following is the programme for the Fall Meeting:

- No. 1, *Directors Match*.—200 yards. Entrance fee, \$1, re-entries allowed. Prize—The Directors' Championship Gold Badge, shot for annually, to be held by the winner during the year. To be shot at any time during the meeting.
- No. 2, *Judd Match*.—Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, \$2 each, re-entries \$1. Only three entries allowed to be shot on each day. Match to occupy two days. Prizes—Cash presented by the N. R. A. \$250, divided into 27 prizes, viz.: \$40, \$30, \$25, \$20, three of \$15, five of \$10, and fifteen of \$5 each. The aggregate of two scores for each of the first five prizes, 300 yards, and one bronze cup, value \$30, presented by Messrs. Benedict Bros., of No. 171 Broadway.
- No. 3, *Wimbledon Cup Match*.—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Distance, 1,000 yards. Thirty shots. Weapon, any rifle within the rules, cleaning allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, \$2. First prize—The Wimbledon Cup. Presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the N. R. A. of America. Value, \$500.
- No. 4, *President's Match for the Military Championship of the United States of America*.—Divided into two stages. First stage, 200 and 500 yards. Seven shots at each distance. Open to all members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States and the National Guard of any State. Each competitor to appear in the uniform worn by the organization of which he is a member. Rifles—Remington State model and Springfield 45 calibre, three grooved and chambered for 2 1/10 inch shell only. Twenty-three prizes, viz.: \$25, \$20, \$15, ten of \$10, and ten of \$5 each. Total \$210. Entrance fee, \$3 to both stages. Second stage—Open to all prize-winners in the first stage. Distance, 600 yards. Five shots at each distance. Position, any. Rifles, same as in first stage, but 50 calibre Remington State model will receive one point allowance. Prize—The Mid-Range Championship of America for one year, and cash \$25, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in both stages.
- No. 5, *The Shortley Match*.—Any military rifle, including specials. Distances, 200 and 1,000 yards. Any position. Open to all comers. Ten shots at each distance. Entrance fee, \$1. Twelve prizes, aggregating \$110, viz.: \$20, \$15, five of \$10 and five of \$5 each.
- No. 6, *Continuous Match*.—All-Comers' Continuous Match. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Number of shots seven on the American standard target. Any rifle within the rules. Military rifles as provided in match No. 1, will be allowed four points, and other military or special military rifles three points on each score. The aggregate of three scores to count for each of the first five prizes. Aggregate of two scores to count for the others. Entries unlimited; fee, \$1 each ticket, or three for \$2 if taken at one time. \$300 divided into 30 prizes, viz.: \$50, \$40, \$30, \$25, \$20, three of \$15, five of \$10, and twenty of \$5 each.
- No. 7, *Governor's Match*.—Shots at 500 yards; position, any. Rifle, any military, including specials. Open to all comers. Entrance fee, \$1. Re-entries allowed. The aggregate of three scores to count for first five prizes. Aggregate of two scores to count for the others. Two points allowed on the aggregate of the three scores in first five prizes to State model rifles of 50 calibre. One point allowed on aggregate of the two scores in 300 and 500 yard prizes, viz.: \$40, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and twelve of \$5 each.
- No. 8, *All-Comers' and Marksmen's Badge Match*.—Open to everybody. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, prone at 500. Five shots at each distance. Entrance fee, \$1. Re-entries allowed. Rifle, Remington, 50 cal., State model. Members of the N. G., S. N. Y., in uniform (jacket, cap and belt), may receive this badge on the condition that they have attended (or do once during the season attend) general practice, and provided they have previously qualified in the "Second Class" (100 and 200 yards). 34 prizes, \$275, viz.: \$25, \$20, two of \$15, ten of \$10, and twenty of \$5 each.
- No. 9, *Hilton Trophy Match*.—Open to uniform teams of twelve from the following States: Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri. The United States Navy. The National Guard or an un-uniformed militia of the several States and Territories. One team each from the Regular Army, Militia, Volunteers, and Navy of any foreign country. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rounds, seven at each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; any at 500 and 600 yards. Weapons, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Ammunition, any. Entrance fee, \$2 each man. Prize—A Trophy, presented by Hon. Henry Hilton, value, \$5,000, to be held one year. Also a medal to each member of the winning team; won in 1878 and 1879 by State of New York; in 1880 by Division of the Missouri, U. S. A.; in 1881 by State of New York; in 1882 by State of Pennsylvania; in 1883 by State of Michigan; in 1884 and 1885 by Division of Atlantic, U. S. A.
- No. 10, *Short Range Team Match*.—Open to teams of four, from any regularly organized rifle club or association or Military organization, no limit to number of teams from one organization, but no competitor can shoot in two teams. Ten shots at 200 yards, position standing. Rifles, any within the rules. Target, the American Standard. Teams using the Remington rifle, State model, will be allowed 20 points, and 16 points will be allowed to teams using other military or special military rifles. Entrance fee, \$5 per team, re-entries allowed, but only the highest score to count. Four prizes, viz.: \$50, \$40, \$30, and \$20.
- No. 11, *Inter-State Military Match*.—Open to one team of twelve members of the regularly organized un-uniformed National Guard or Militia of each State and Territory chosen in such manner as shall be prescribed by the military authorities thereof. They shall appear in the uniform of their corps. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, at 200 yards standing; at 500 yards prone. Weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Rounds, seven at each distance. Entrance fee, \$5 each man. Prize—To the team making the highest aggregate score, a large bronze "Soldier of Marathon," and to be held during the year by the Adjutant General of the State whose team may win it. Value, \$350. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1875 by New York, in 1876 by Connecticut, 1877 by California, 1878 and 1879 by New York, 1880 by New Jersey, 1881 by New York, 1882 by Pennsylvania, 1883 by Michigan, 1884 and 1885 by Pennsylvania.
- No. 12, *Inter-State Long Range Match*.—Open to teams of four from all rifle associations or clubs in any State or Territory in the United States. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each distance. Weapon, any rifle within the rules. Entrance fee, \$10 each team. Prize—A Trophy, to be held for the year by the successful team which shall be deposited in some central place in the State whose team may win it. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1877 by Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1878 by Massachusetts Rifle Association; in 1879 by New Jersey State Rifle

Association; in 1880 by Empire Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1881 by Illinois Rifle Club; in 1882 by Illinois Rifle Club; in 1883 by Illinois Rifle Club; in 1884 by Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.

No. 13, *New York State National Guard Match*.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York. All competitors must appear in the uniform of their corps (dress or fatigue). Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200, prone at 500 yards; weapon, the Remington rifle, State model; rounds, five at each distance; entrance fee, \$1 each man. Prize—A Trophy, presented by the State of New York; value, \$300.

No. 14, *First Division National Guard Match*.—Open to uniformed teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry in the 1st Division of the National Guard of the State of New York. Weapon, the Remington rifle, State model; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; position, standing at 200, at 500 yards prone; entrance fee, \$1 each man. Prize—A Trophy, presented by the State of New York; value, \$100.

No. 15, *Second Division National Guard Match*.—The same for the 2d Division.

No. 16, *General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match*.—Open to uniformed teams of six from the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Volunteers, or Militia of any Country, State, or Territory. Any number of teams may enter from each organization, but no competitor may shoot in more than one team. Distances, 600 to 200 yards and return. Second-class targets. Weapon, the military rifle with magazine, or the organization has its own arms, unless such be a magazine gun, in which case any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Entrance fee, \$5 for each team. A commanding officer or coach may be allowed in rear of each team, or as a member on the firing line. The first prize in this match is a trophy presented by S. D. Schuyler, Esq.; value \$150. This prize can be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. Also a bronze medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1884 and 1885 by 4th Artillery, U. S. A.

The matches will be shot as nearly as possible upon the following days, though the right is reserved after entries are made to change the order of shooting: Monday, Sept. 13, matches Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8; Tuesday, Sept. 14, matches Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8; Wednesday, Sept. 15, matches Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10; Thursday, Sept. 16, matches Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 10; Friday, Sept. 17, matches Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15; Saturday, Sept. 18, matches Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

SLOWLY but surely the Ohio Guard moves forward. The addition of rifled guns to several batteries and Gatlings to others, the provision of some better armories and the organization of all batteries into an artillery regiment indicate an unusual amount of progress for one year in the artillery arm. Another long stride has just been made in the right direction, one that will benefit all arms of the Service; Our last Legislature authorized the appointment of boards of examiners for each regiment. The authority and scope of the boards is not so far-reaching as it should be, but it is vastly better than none, and can be made very effective in the hands of energetic regimental commanders. The following is a list of the boards just appointed by the Adjutant General:

- Artillery—1st Regt.—Lieut.-Col. George Sintz, Capt. Jos. C. Ewart, Lieut. Harry M. Clewell.
- Infantry—1st Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Morton L. Hawkins, Maj. James Pettibone, 1st Lieut. and Adj. Charles L. Riley.
- 2d Regt.—Major Hiram F. Collins, Capt. Winfield S. Metts, Capt. David Wiant.
- 3d Regt.—Lieut.-Col. James E. Shellenberger, Major Peter C. Hinch, Capt. Ed. Deane.
- 4th Regt.—Major J. W. Gibbons, Capt. Llewellyn R. Davis, 1st Lieut. and Adj. Herman Mayer.
- 5th Regt.—Capt. Homer C. Jones, Capt. Judson H. Hovey, 1st Lieut. F. Marion Cline.
- 7th Regt.—Major Edward Rolt, Capt. Mark A. Smith, 1st Lieut. and Adj. Daniel C. Futernan.
- 8th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. George P. R. Gyger, Major Curtis V. Hard, Capt. Rufus F. Thompson.
- 9th Batt.—Capt. Benjamin F. Payne, 2d Lieut. Jeff Foster, 1st Lieut. Albert Tyran.
- 13th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Thompson, Capt. Edward Mullinix, 1st Lieut. and Adj. John R. Callahan.
- 14th Regt.—Capt. Alonzo B. Colt, Capt. John C. Speaks, 1st Lieut. and Adj. Thaddeus R. Fletcher.
- 16th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Keyes, Capt. Maurice B. Lemmon, Capt. Corliss L. Kennan.
- 17th Regt.—Capt. Hamlin D. Birch, Capt. Ezekiel Moore, Capt. Harry C. Plimpton.

The good work done in our colleges should not be lost sight of. The writer had the pleasure of seeing a very interesting competitive drill at Wooster a few days ago, between two picked companies from the Wooster University and the Ohio University, Columbus. 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharp, 23d Inf., has charge of the military at Wooster and 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th U. S. Cav., has charge at Columbus. The excellent work they have done was illustrated in this drill. Each company was composed of six fours, two guides, and three officers, and Capt. H. H. Morris commanded the Wooster company, and Capt. H. H. Morris commanded the Wooster company.

The judges were Capt. A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cav., instructor at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 10th U. S. Inf., instructor at Normal School, Ada, O.; Lieut. F. W. Griffith, 18th U. S. Inf., on duty at Fort Riley, Kan. Present also was Lieut. Blockson, 6th U. S. Cav., military instructor at State University, Columbus, Ohio, and Col. Wickham, Asst. Adj. Gen. of Ohio.

The drilling was as good as we have seen outside of "crack companies," and have seen crack companies do worse. The marching was steady, the manual good, and the evolutions generally accurate. The errors scored were mostly on minor points. The score stood Columbus 74 to Wooster 67, base, 100. Capt. Hagdon and Morris displayed marked ability to command. An effort will be made next year to hold another competitive drill with companies from all colleges of the State where military instructions are given. Our military instructors in colleges are doing a noble work, thanks and honor to Gen. Logan who fathered the bill making provision for this work.

F. G. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BRIG. GEN. R. F. PEACH has issued his order for the encampment of the 2d Brigade at Framingham, to commence on the 29th of July next. Troops will report at noon on that day.

In his capacity as Inspector General Adjutant Gen. S. R. Dalton commends the 1st Brigade on their recent tour of camp duty. He especially points out the excellence of the guard duty, which he says was better than he has ever seen it at the camp.

"I have been constrained," he says, "in times past to commend somewhat severely the 6th Regiment. It now gives me great pleasure to say that this regiment performed the best tour of duty I have ever known it to perform, and due credit is, and should be, accorded it."

"Battery B artillery deserves favorable mention for its intelligent performance with Gatling guns, more commendable from the fact that the guns having been but recently placed with it, but little time could be had to learn the mechanism and perfect drill of the piece."

"Much credit is due all the organizations comprising this brigade for their work and soldierly bearing. I have but one comment to make, viz: That the salutes with the sword by officers should be improved by practical lessons, as well as the handling of rifles by lieutenants on guard inspection."

The attendance of the brigade was marked, showing an increased interest in all commands. The presence of the whole. Seventy officers and men were on duty over the number on the day of the largest attendance of last year, which year's attendance was greater than any previous year.

"Co. H, 1st Regiment, Infantry, is deserving of especial

mention, every officer and man of a full enlistment being present and rendering full duty. Other companies in the brigade approximated nearly the excellent record of Capt. Atkins."

"The work in heavy artillery practice received attention from the 1st Regiment, and was well performed."

RHODE ISLAND.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL ELSHA B. DYER reports the strength of the R. I. militia as 852 officers and enlisted men, a gain of 38 over last year, and says: "The general appearance of the troops compares favorably with that of previous years, although the uniforms furnished by the State have had another year's wear added to them, and every allowance, on that account, should be made in rating the general appearance of the different companies. The drill of the militia was in some respects better, and in other respects not as good as in previous years, for notwithstanding the fact that so much has been said about their loadings and firings, some of the best drilled companies in the State have gone to pieces upon these movements. Military courtesy, I regret to say, in some instances requires more attention. In the case of drums and papers, the militia has materially improved; although I consider it essential that the State should provide each company with a series of books similar to those used by some of the companies of the brigade. Exercises in tactics as the inspecting officers required, were more satisfactorily performed than ever before."

Gen. Dyer recommends the erection of an arsenal at Providence, containing company quarters and a drill shed, a more liberal supply of cartridge shells for loading and firing drill, and more attention to guard duty and skirmish drill, and says: "Believing that the State of Rhode Island should have, for the amount of money it annually expends, a practical working machine in the shape of its active militia, ready at all times to answer any demands that might be made upon it, I cannot put too much stress upon the necessity of the erection of a suitable arsenal in the city of Providence, to which I have alluded before. A large amount of money now paid in armory rents would be saved, the arms and equipments would be concentrated in one place, everything properly cared for, the battery and quarter-master's stores properly housed, and everything kept under the supervision of the Quartermaster-General's Department, whose duty it is to see that the property of the State is properly cared for and kept in readiness."

The report speaks highly of the drill and instruction imparted to the boys at the Goff, Rice, Smith's, and Berkeley Schools.

CONNECTICUT.

ADJ. GEN. STEPHEN R. SMITH orders Brig. Gen. Charles P. Graham to assemble the Brigade Connecticut National Guard, at the State camp ground, Niantic, Monday, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., for six days camp duty.

The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp ground and pitch the tents, including quarters for an Examining Board.

Encampments of the National Guard being held by authority of law, every officer and enlisted man is required to be present for duty.

Messrs. W. D. Stryker and Co., of 201 Grand street, New York, were awarded the contract to uniform the entire militia of the State. The selection of this firm for so large and complete an order indicates the confidence felt in their ability to furnish work and materials of the best kind, and we are confident the expectations formed will be realized.

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Report has the following suggestions, many of which have a wider scope of application than to the California troops alone:

The National Guard is expected to make a very fine show in the encampment procession next August. In order that it may make a finer show than usual, the Report suggests that the officers should instruct their men in a few little details, that go far to make or mar a military parade. For example, unanimity on the subject of bringing arms to a carry at the word "halt" should be cultivated among the men. The uselessness and undesirability of scraping the feet on the ground in marching might be impressed upon them. They ought to be convinced also that talking in the ranks is not soldierly and draws the line very distinctly between well and poorly disciplined troops. The effectiveness of a uniform style of cutting the hair has hitherto not received the attention it should. The offensiveness of the stand-up collar might well be rebuked. Without denying the rakish aspect of a helmet worn cocked over the right or left ear, it cannot be held to improve the appearance of a line when there is a difference of opinion among helmet-wearers as to the ear toward which the helmet shall be cocked. This, however, is a matter the officers may discuss among themselves. It has always seemed to us, too, that belts look better when neither too tight nor too loose. Still there are N. G. C. officers who seem to think their appearance is improved by a belt that is up under their right armpit and half-way down over their left thigh. This may be a matter for arbitration. It used to be considered that cleanly-shaved faces or neatly-trimmed beards should characterize soldiers on parade. This may have changed in recent years. We do not know. To be brief, there are a score of little details, as said above, that good officers and sergeants look out for, and others do not; and that makes all the difference between a sloppy, poor turnout and a trim, soldierly parade. Lucky the company that has a live first sergeant and the regiment that has a live adjutant.

(New Ulm, Special Telegram, June 23.)

MINNESOTA ENCAMPMENT.

THE city is decked in holiday attire in honor of the encampment of the 2d Regiment, M. N. G. The camp is located in the northern part of the city, about one mile from the post office. 180 tents have been pitched. The camp is lighted by a row of street lamps. Water is furnished from a well, with windmill and supply pipes. Two sheds, 150 feet long, have been erected for the horses of the cavalry and artillery. Nearly 700 men will be in camp by to-morrow morning. The list of troops in camp is as follows:

2d Regiment—Field and staff: Col. Joseph Bobleter, Lieut.-Col. George W. Mead, Major, G. S. Ives; Surgeon, Major Charles Berry; Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. D. B. Collins; Chaplain, Capt. H. B. Molyneux; Adjutant, A. J. Eckstein; Quartermaster, J. J. Van Laun; Commissary of Subsistence, Herman Sprague; Judge-Advocate, J. A. Tawney; Inspector of Rifle Practice, E. W. W. Bird. Non-commissioned staff: Sergeant-Major, E. C. Clemens; Quartermaster, Sergeant William Mulligan; Commissary Sergeant, Henry Moll; Chief Musician, Charles A. Jeffrey; Hospital Steward, H. F. Chandler; First Color Sergeant, Clement Boyds; Drum Major, S. S. Sanborn; Band Sergeant, J. H. Coffin, twenty pieces; Company A, New Ulm, Capt. M. J. Roskopf; Company B, Faribault, Capt. H. F. Klemer; Company C, Winona, Capt. L. D. Frost; Company D, Fairmont, Capt. William Bird; Company E, Albert, Capt. A. Weigand; Company F, Mankato, Capt. J. L. Washburn; Company G, Austin, Capt. M. M. Trowbridge; Company H, Blue Earth, Capt. D. C. Goodrich; Company I, St. Peter, Capt. J. C. Donahoe; Company K, Duluth, Capt. H. Dewitt; Laverne Guards, Laverne—Capt. W. H. Halbert, St. Paul Cavalry—Capt. R. J. Markoe. Battery F, Major Frank G. Smith.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR GREY has ordered the Indiana Legion into the camp at Lafayette, Ind., from July 26 to Aug. 2, 1886. The command will be exercised by Adj. Gen. Geo. W. Keontz, a gallant veteran, who lost an arm in the service of his country. The Governor takes much interest in the State troops, and good military results are expected from his administration. The Legion consists of three full regiments of infantry.

one composed of veterans, one regiment of eight batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry, one independent and two unassigned companies—in all about 200 officers and 2,500 men.

A number of companies from other States are expected to be present to compete for the following prizes, free for all: 1st Infantry, \$1,000; 2d prize, \$300; Zouave drill, \$300; Artillery drill, \$400. State prizes, Indiana Legion: 1st Infantry prize, \$500; 2d, \$300; 3d, \$100. Artillery drill, \$300; 2d, \$100; 3d, \$50; Gatling gun squad, \$100; 2d, \$50. Prizes to be competed for by Veterans of Indiana Legion, \$300. Cash prize for companies of Indiana Legion who have never before contested, \$100.

THE ENGLISH MILITIA.

MAJOR A. D. ANDERSON, R. H. A., in an interesting lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Necessity for a Partial Enforcement of the Ballot for the Militia and its bearing on the Regular Army, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers," pointed out that the report of the Militia Committee of 1877 made a direct confession that after many years' experience, during which every conceivable remedy had been tried or suggested, the Militia was neither complete nor sufficiently efficient. He insisted that England should no longer continue in a state of unpreparedness in regard to home defence, and contended that the many thousands who would volunteer for the defence of the soil in case of danger would be but a mere armed mob, who would be sacrificed in the face of Regular troops, as were the Gardes Mobiles of France in face of the German troops.

THE MESS.

An American woman upon a visit to England was complimented by a British officer upon her English, and asked if she was not peculiar in this respect among her countrywomen. "Oh, yes," she replied, "but then I have had unusual advantages. There was an English missionary stationed near my tribe." But the wit and irony were probably lost on the Englishman.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

Stanton called a spade a spade always. He had a holy horror of shoddy, and the Major-General with his shoulder-straps, his clanking sword and his strut of pomposity had not as much effect with him as had the tears of a soldier's widow. He spoke very sharply to officers whom he found loafing about Washington when he thought they should be in the field, and it was not uncommon for him to say: "Well, sir, I would like to know what you, an officer of the United States Army, are doing at Washington? If they don't need you at the front, I'll see about mustering you out." Lobbyists Stanton repulsed with a word, and few men with corrupt schemes on hand approached him more than once. Senators and Congressmen had not much weight with him, and he made no bones of saying what he thought in most characteristic language. At one time one of the other members of the Cabinet wanted Stanton to appoint a young friend of his as paymaster in the Army.

"How old is he?" said Stanton. "He is only twenty-one," was the reply: "but he is thoroughly respectable and honest." "Mr. Secretary," responded Stanton, emphatically, "I would not appoint the Angel Gabriel Paymaster if he was only twenty-one."

As a good defence in the case of the Revenue Department against Maddux, Hobart and Co., of Cincinnati, the *Ohio State Journal* quotes a finding of General Scott during the Mexican War. A sutler had been arrested for "adulterating" whiskey with water. General Scott discharged the prisoner on the ground that "adulterating" whiskey with water was no crime, since if the liquor had been all water it would have been so much better for the health of the officers and soldiers who drank it!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. K.—The present address of General Rosecrans is Washington, D. C.

Subscriber.—For list of bills passed see last week's JOURNAL (June 28), page 987.

Inquirer asks: Are lance sergeants and lance corporals entitled to wear the chevrons and stripes of the rank to which they are lanced? Ans.—Yes.

R. E. E.—Reference to the Army Bill, which appeared in the JOURNAL last week, will show that \$12,500 was appropriated for hospital steward quarters.

E. T.—"Vireun," at Sing Sing, N. Y., presided over by Professor H. C. Symonds, formerly of West Point, is a school intended to prepare pupils for West Point.

H. O. B.—The training ship *Minnesota* would suit your purpose. She is stationed at the foot of W. 27th street, North River, New York City, and her commander is T. F. Kane, whose address is Station K, New York City.

J. J. W.—A fair English education and some knowledge of telegraphy might secure your transfer to the Signal Corps, but the Secretary of War's authority would first be necessary.

Postal asks: "Could a private having about four years to serve (in cavalry) be discharged if he furnished a raw recruit?" Ans.—It would be very unusual, but it could be done with the consent of the Secretary of War.

Inquirer asks the history of the inscription on the rocks in ascending the road from the steamboat landing at West Point, commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill. Ans.—The inscription was put on the rocks about 1849. There are a number of others on rocks around "Bunker Hill." They are all about the Mexican War, being Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Contreras, Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey. The Mexican War ones were made by order of Col. Brewster, when he was superintendent of the Academy and were put in the rocks just after that war. The two Revolutionary ones were, we believe, made by order of Maj. Delafield, and are Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

2. What is the full rank of General Charles G. Bartlett,

U. S. A., and where is he at present? Ans.—Lieut.-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, 1st U. S. Infantry. He has been on detached service for some time past in Chicago, but his detail there has expired and he leaves this week, we believe, to join his regiment in California, and will command the post of Benicia Barracks, Cal.

HQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Referring to your communication of June 9, requesting information on certain points in tactics, I am instructed by the Lieut.-General, commanding the Army, to reply as follows:

1. In forming column of companies from line (page 186, Tactics), the captains should face their companies during the wheel in order to superintend it. As a general rule, an officer who gives a command to a body of troops should face toward it.

2. To march by the flank, being in line (page 175, Tactics), it is immaterial whether the captain moves toward that flank of his company which is to be the head of the column, at the preparatory command, or hastens to place himself at the side of his leading guide at the command "march." It is one of the details that could well be left to the battalion commander.

3. The practice in the Battalion of Cadets at West Point for the captain to hasten to place himself at the side of his leading guide at the command, "March."

It is almost impossible to devise a system of tactics that will be interpreted alike in all its details by different instructors, and decisions on minor points can well be left to the commander of the regiment, battalion, or independent company without violation of that "uniformity throughout the Army," prescribed by General Orders No. 6, HQRS. of the Army, July 17, 1873, the main object being the accomplishment of an authorized manoeuvre without the violation of any principle or any express direction of the tactics.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. KELTON, Acting Adjt.-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In its Number 5, General Information Series, the Office of Naval Intelligence, following its precedent of last year, aims "to indicate the methods employed by foreign naval powers in the development of the skill and training of the personnel by means of squadrons of evolution, and to notice the progress recently made in the construction of naval materiel." This plan is well followed out, save in the cases of two or three papers, portions of which, at least, would find a better resting place in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, as they hardly fall within the category of the avowed aims of the office. The book opens with a very instructive account of the evolutionary squadrons of the past year, those of England and France naturally occupying a much larger space than others. We find that Austria, Norway and Brazil have exercised at least a portion of their fleets, while the United States is conspicuous by its absence, as there is no mention of the recent manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron; why this omission we do not know.

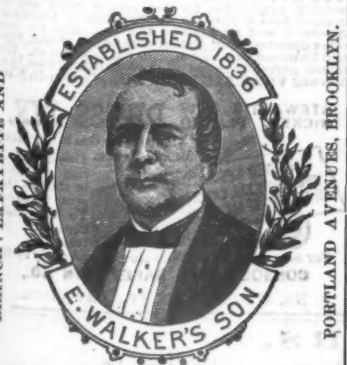
Lieutenant Chambers gives an account of the various vessels now in process of construction in different countries, with numerous explanatory plates, and a comparison of the different elements of offence, defence, speed and endurance which

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., New York.

GET YOUR BOOK-BINDING Done at the Old Establishment



HARPERS' AND ARMY AND NAVY PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY. Books bound to any pattern. Good work, low prices. JAS. E. WALKER, 20 Jacob St., N. Y.

SPORTSMAN'S The Latest and becoming very popular. Manufactured by special request. A delicious blend of choice Turkish & Virginia.

WEBER PIANOS

Grand, Square and Upright

Send for Circular.

WAREHOUSES:

5th AVE., Cor. W. 16th St.

NEW YORK.

BOOSEY Band Instruments.

WM. A. POND & CO., 25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. Agents. Send for full Catalogues and Price-lists.

RUPTURE CURED

By TRIUMPH TRUSS COMPANY 440 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. The Triumph Truss Co., with the Triumph Truss and Rupture Remedy, cure Rupture in a stipulated time. They offer \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. We have on hand and make to order over 300 styles of Trusses, Braces, etc. Good Trusses from \$2 up. Call or send 25 cts. for book on Cure of Rupture, to Dr. C. A. M. BURNHAM, 440 7th Ave., cor. 34th St., N. Y.

Mansion House, Brooklyn Heights,

directly opposite Wall St., New York; four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall Street Ferries and the bridge terminus. Superior accommodations; reasonable rates; large shady grounds; coolest location in the vicinity of New York City; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms. Descriptive circulars

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION.

TARRANT'S Seltzer WATER. Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA. TARRANT & CO., NEW YORK. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

HOTELS.

Hotel Brunswick—5th Ave. and 27th St., N. Y. Mitchell, Kinzler & Southgate, Props.

Hotel Normandie Bway & 38th St. N. Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. Earle.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. European plan, Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St., near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

THE CARLTON.

EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, \$1.00 per day and upwards. First Class Restaurant and Café. Broadway, Cor. 28th Street, New York. THOS. D. WINCHESTER, Prop.

The Arlington.

Cobourg, Canada. A quiet and refined home for families, Winter or Summer. Perfect Summer Climate. Charges less than any hotel in the country of equal advantages. Special rates to Officers of the Army and Navy. MRS. E. VAIZEY, Manager.

New Hotel Lafayette

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. L. U. MALTBY.

HURD, WAITE & CO.,

Brooklyn's Reliable Dry Goods Establishment,

(Within 5 minutes' walk of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge.)

ALL OUR 40 COMPLETE DEPARTMENTS STOCKED WITH FULL LINES OF RICH AND MEDIUM GOODS OFFERED AT THE LOWEST N. Y. MARKET PRICES.

Orders from ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, or their families, EXECUTED WITH Special Care and Despatch, OUR LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING ARMY AND NAVY PATRONAGE GUARANTEEING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Nos 317, 319 & 321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAYDEN'S BOSTON GUITARS. First-class. Low price. Circulars, price lists, and photographs free. W. L. Hayden, Tremont St., Boston, Mass. New Guitar Music Every Month.

"Home Exerciser"

For train-workers and sedentary people. Gentlemen, Ladies and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inch square floor-room, something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "HOME SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 18 East 14th Street, N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. DOW.

THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Day Iron Fire Escape. \$2.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

Our Cigarettes are made from the choicest selected Tobaccos, thoroughly cured, and finest French Rice Paper, are rolled by the highest class of skilled labor, and warranted free from flavoring or impurities. Every genuine Cigarette bears a FAC-SIMILE OF KINNEY BROS. SIGNATURE. KINNEY TOBACCO CO (Successors to Kinney Bros.) NEW YORK

is very instructive. The development of the torpedo boat with an account of the recent advances in this type, by Lieut. Schreder, is well worth perusal by any one; the general reader will find much to interest him, while to the professional one it will be very valuable, as gathering into one brief article the results of many years of work. In the chapter devoted to the conclusion of the account of the operations of the French in China, compiled by Lieut. Beecher, a high encomium is passed upon Admiral Corbet, which is not at all too great. He has shown that he possesses those qualities of a commander, which will give him a high place among his contemporaries. If there is no place found for our own service in the earlier portions of the book, it is very gratifying to find that under the head of "Ordnance," there is an account of much progress having been made in our naval work; too much praise cannot be given to those officers who have been able with very inadequate means at their command to produce the new ordnance with which we are about to arm our new ships.

In the July "Magazine of American History" the war papers are two in number. General Alfred E. Leo writes of "Cedar Mountain," and Dr. John Shady furnishes a graphic chapter of his "Reminiscences of Libby Prison," with an illustration of the old prison building.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE French War Minister, General Boulanger, keeps the French and also the German press in wind with his military reforms. Never was such a Minister known since the days of the Comte de St. Germain, who held office in the reign of Louis XVI. A French writer, under the signature of "Perry," says: "The activity displayed by General Boulanger, his continued inspections, his proposed military reorganization which will permit of the active army being raised from 472,000 to 545,000 men, that is to say, increased by 73,000 combatants, when the effective of the German Army on a peace establishment being only 427,000, will be 118,000 men inferior to that of France; all this and the law against spies has filled the German mind with bitterness." "Perry" then tells us that General Boulanger is the first War Minister since 1871 who has dared to turn his face in the direction of the Vosges. The writer, however, does not apprehend a collision between France and Germany; on the contrary, he thinks that when the French Army equals that of Germany, the two countries will be drawn together by a mutual feeling of respect. He adds that in the event of General Boulanger's schemes being adopted, the German Army will also be augmented, and large masses of cavalry concentrated in Alsace-Lorraine. —Army and Navy Gazette.

IRON-CLADS AND TORPEDO-BOATS.

THE Paris *Débats* has been publishing a series of articles on French iron-clads and torpedo-boats and their money value. The writer points out that during the recent experiments at Toulon, during which one heard of iron-clads destroyed by torpedo-boats and torpedo-boats destroyed by iron-clads, the hostile forces were thus composed: Admiral Lafon had eight iron-clads, two despatch-boats, and three torpedo-catchers, representing a sum of nearly 26,000,000. Admiral Brown de Colstoun had 17 torpedo-boats, one coast defence iron-clad, and three cruisers, representing a little over 1,000,000. Therefore, the difference which would result from the destruction of one or other squadron is a matter for consideration. The torpedo-boats have not only cheapness in their favor, but another great advantage, rapid mobilization. A torpedo-boat can be got ready for sea in a few days, where weeks are required for a cruiser, and months for an iron-clad. The writer goes on to assure us that several of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Toulon were surprised, and could have been destroyed in real warfare in spite of their crinolines, and although the sea was too rough for the torpedo-boats to act. Another advantage possessed by torpedo-boats defending a port is, that while their crews can get sufficient sleep, it being sufficient to send out half-a-dozen each night to keep the enemy on the alert, the crews of the blockading squadron soon get knocked up from constant watching and anxiety. The strain on the nerves, even experimenting, was found to be enormous. The *Débats* observes that the cost of iron-clads, with all their improvements, has rapidly increased, the latest type costing, like the English monsters, a million sterling. Turning to another part of the question, the *Débats* dwells on the number of officers and men embarked on board the hostile squadrons at Toulon. Admiral Lafon had under his orders: The *Colbert*, 750 men; the *Dévastation* and *Redoutable*, 700; *Friedland*, 680; *Amiral Duperré*, *Marengo*, and *Suffren*, 670; *Vauban*, 450; *Milan* (cruiser), 190; *Hironde*, 135; and three torpedo-boats, 45, total 5,600. Admiral Brown had: *Aréthuse*, 470; *Fulminant* and *Dupetit-Thouars*, 210; *Desaix*, 160; and 17 torpedo-boats, 255, total 1,305. Difference in crews, as in cost of construction, as one is to five; and, adds the *Débats*, the commanders of iron-clads are ever complaining that their 700 or 800 men are absolutely insufficient to perform all the duties required from them.

Another weak point in torpedo warfare has been disclosed in the manoeuvres under notice, and has been remarked upon by the special correspondent of the *Temps*. He states that when the *Amiral Duperré* gave chase to the *Petit Thouars* the torpedo-boats accompanying the cruiser made off at full speed. Their position, however, was indicated by the enormous streak of smoke that issued from their funnels, and as that betrayed them in full daylight, so in the night time it had been found impossible to replenish the fires, except under risk of discovery. The smoke drawback above referred to, applies equally to the *avis-torpilleur*, but, of course, is less detrimental from the character of service required. One of the incidents in the recent manoeuvres was the capture of the cruiser, *Petit Thouars*, another the valuable services of the new *avis-torpilleur* *Couleuvrine*.

(From the London Times.)

ENGLAND'S NEW MILITARY RIFLE.

YESTERDAY afternoon Col. H. T. Arbutnot, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, read a paper in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on the new military rifle which is to be issued to the troops. The new Enfield-Martini is to be of 0.40 calibre, as against 0.45, the size of the present Martini. No change is to be made in the length of the barrel, but the weapon with the bayonet fixed will weigh 10 pounds 4 ounces, as against 10 pounds. The breech action remains unaltered, but there is an addition in the shape of a safety bolt to prevent the trigger falling. There are also one or two minor alterations. In appearance, however, the rifle is much altered, for the thick end of the barrel, or nearly 18 inches, is incased with wood, so as to enable the soldier to retain his grip when the rifle becomes heated in action. The fore end of the stock has been thinned away and grooved from underneath the rifle, to prevent ruin lodging between the barrel and the stock. To give a little less straightness to the butt the breech block is also attached at a more acute angle than formerly. The bayonet, in place of being attached to the side, is now to be placed under the barrel to assist in keeping it down during the act of firing. At last we are to have a solid drawn metallic cartridge case. It will contain 85 grains of powder and a bullet weighing 381 grains. Furthermore, these cartridges, for the first time in the service, are to be

INSTRUCTION.

PREPARATION for the MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Private School, 18 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass. ALBERT HALE. Refers to Capt. P. C. Pope. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

VIREUN SCHOOL,
H. C. SYMONDS. W. T. PAINE.
(West Point.) (Annapolis.)
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES,
11 East 32d St., New York.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Pupils from a distance received at any time, and a reman during the summer holidays.

The Michigan Military Academy.
Location 20 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address Lt. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adj., Orchard Lake, Mich.

DE VRAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,
NIAGARA CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System. Charges \$350 a year. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

Holderness School for Boys,
PLYMOUTH, N. H.
Regular courses of study in preparation for Colleges or Scientific Schools; and Elective courses in Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Sciences, Drawing, and Commercial and English studies. Charges, \$250; no extras. Eighth year begins Sept. 8th. Reference by permission to many officers of the Army and Navy. For catalogues and full information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Frederick M. Gray.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 2000 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oration, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$5 to \$20; board and room with Steam Heated Electric Light, \$10 to \$15 per term. Fall Term begins September 1st. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information, address, L. TOURJEE, Dr., Franklin St., BOSTON, Mass.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

LOCATED ONLY AT
No. 5 East Fourteenth St.,
2d Door East of FIFTH AVE.
CHARTERED IN 1855.

This RENOWNED INSTITUTION (the first organized and best appointed Music School in America) offers unequalled advantages to Pupils in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, and Composition, Elocution, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, from the first beginning to the finished artist.
OPEN DAILY DURING the entire year.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

ADVANTAGEOUS IN DYSPEPSIA.
Dr. G. V. DORSEY, Picqua, Ohio, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is deficiency of acid in the stomach, nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

James M'Creery & Co

OFFER, PREVIOUS TO THEIR REGULAR SUMMER INVENTORY, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY SUITINGS AT 50c., 75c., \$1, AND \$1.25 PER YARD; REDUCED FROM \$1, \$1.25, \$2, AND \$2.25 PER YARD, RESPECTIVELY.

ALSO OFFER 1,000 YARDS PRINTED CHINA PONGEE SILKS—DARK COLORS—AT 75c. PER YARD; REDUCED FROM \$1.25.

Broadway, cor. 11th Street, New York.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON, Mass.

Assets, \$17,846,546.65
Liabilities, ... 15,238,761.16

Total Surplus, - \$2,607,785.49

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Special attention is called to the LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT policy, which combines insurance at low cost with an investment at a fair rate of interest, and at the same rate of premium formerly charged for life policies. Every policy participates in the annual distribution of surplus, and has endorsed upon it the cash surrender and paid up insurance values provided by Massachusetts laws.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at Company's Office, POST OFFICE SQUARE.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 5 per cent. interest, and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.
For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL,
20 Nassau St., New York.

4 Per Cent. LOANS 1 Per Cent. LIFE LOANS.

On any kind of security and good promissory notes. U. S. Government Bonds, Foreign Redemption Bonds sold on monthly payments. Large premiums for small investors. Reliable correspondents wanted everywhere. Liberal inducements. Address for full particulars, G. W. FOSTER, Banker, 42 Broadway, New York.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N.Y. Mfr and Patentee. Send for Catalogue. Free.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON ST., Cor. Greene,
NEW YORK CITY, June 15, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Thursday, July 8, 1886, for carpenter's work and materials, and mason's work and materials, required for remodeling the building on the site bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water sts., as required by the plans and specifications, which may be had on application at this office, where all further information, blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained. Proposals may be submitted for the work required by the "Specifications of carpenter's work and materials" and "Specifications of mason's work and materials" combined, or for either separately.

Bids must be made in strict conformity with the terms of the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification in the sum of \$10,000 jointly for the work of each of the specifications, and a bond having penalty for \$5,000 will be required upon the execution of the contract. Work must be commenced as soon as the successful bidder is notified that other work in progress on the building will admit of it, of which fact he will be duly advised by the architect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing the proposals should be marked "Proposals for carpenter's work, etc., for remodeling old Police Exchange building," or "Proposals for mason's work, etc., etc.," as the case may be.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
Depot Quartermaster.

JAS. F. MARSTERS, 35 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN. (ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.) DEALER IN FINE FISHING TACKLE.

First Quality Goods at Lower Prices than any other House in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish. 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; 150ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 600ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drags, 25 cts. extra; nickel plated, 50 cts. extra. Brass Check Reels, 25yds., 50 cts.; 30 yds., 75 cts.; 40 yds., \$1.00; nickel plated, 50 cts. extra. Marsters' Celebrated Hooks Shelled on Gut, Limerick, Kirby Limerick, Sprout, Carlisle, Chestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinser, Aberdeen, Sneek Bent, and all other hooks. Single gut, 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz. Put up one half dozen in a package. Single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders, 1 yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cts.; 3yds., 15 cts.; 4yds., 20 cts.; 5yds., 25 cts.; 6yds., 30 cts.; 7yds., 35 cts.; 8yds., 40 cts.; 9yds., 45 cts.; 10yds., 50 cts. Trout flies, 10 cts. per doz. Black Bass Flies, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bait Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.25 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Fly Rods, 10ft. long, \$1.50 to \$10.00. Also forty-eight different styles of rods for all kinds of fishing. Samples of hooks, leaders, etc., sent by mail on receipt of price in money or stamp. SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE. THE MANUFACTURE OF SHELLED HOOKS AND LEADERS A SPECIALTY.

Crab Orchard WATER.

THE GREAT RENOVATOR

4 THE LIVER. THE KIDNEYS. THE STOMACH. THE BOWELS. 4

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA. CONSTIPATION. SICK HEADACHE. 3

DOSE:—One to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS in sealed packages at 10 and 50 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk.

Crab Orchard Water Co., Props.
S. N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS

Leading Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 135, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suppervisory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

STEWART'S NEW DRESS PIN.

CARDON ON GOLD LETTERED BLACK PAPER. One doz. No. 1 size for 10c. in stamps. One gross for 65 cts. To the trade, discount returned.

For sale by all Dry-goods stores, and made by the

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
No. 33 BLEECKER ST., NEW YORK.

of uniform shape and size, so that they can be used for rifle, carbine, or machine gun. The new rifle is sighted up to 2,000 yards, and at that range has a lower trajectory than any other weapon, the maximum elevation at that range being but 300 feet. The rifle was not a magazine gun, but had an attachable apparatus called a "quick loader" intended to serve for that purpose. It was designed to assist the men in loading in cold or wet weather, or in the dark. By means of the quick loader six rounds could be fired in 25 seconds, as by touching a spring the cartridges tumbled into the soldier's fingers ready to be pushed into the breech. The new bayonets were next explained, and the more stringent tests adopted to detect inferior weapons which had become necessary from the experience gained in the Sudan. No claim to originality was made for any of the improvements in the new rifle.

USE OF PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

At a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Col. E. E. Stewart, C. B., C. M. G., C. I. E., Bengal S. C., read a paper on "The Use of Petroleum as Fuel in Steamships and Locomotives, based on its Employment in that way on the Caspian Sea and in the Transcaspian Region." Col. Stewart said: "He wished most earnestly to bring to the notice of the naval authorities the advantages a Russian war vessel burning petroleum would have over our vessels burning coal. In case of war, a fast Russian war vessel, having on board, say, 1,500 tons of petroleum, could keep at sea for a very long period, and do our shipping interests incalculable mischief. Mr. Marvin observed that as to the safety of liquid fuel there was no room for discussion. There were on the Caspian Sea 200 steamships which

were worked with liquid fuel. He was of opinion that the recent discovery of petroleum in Egypt should add to the importance of England holding that country."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

According to the *Militär-Zeitung für die Reserve und Landwehr Officiere*, the Army of the Argentine Confederation is 7,600 men strong. Of this force 2,788 are cavalry and 1,148 artillery.

DURING some experiments in Kiel a few days since, says the *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*, two torpedoes were lost and have not as yet been recovered. Rewards have been offered for their discovery. Each is worth about £500.

DURING the gun trials of the *Impérieuse* both the forward barbette gun and the starboard gun when being fired at 50 deg. of training, did some damage, in one case setting fire to the rigging of the ship, and in another carrying away the clutches and forcing open the ports.

The British Government contemplates ordering a number of horses for military purposes from Canada, and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has been communicated with by the War Office, and asked to ascertain how many suitable horses could be procured in the different provinces for this special service.

The German Secretary of State has published statistics on the periodicals of the world, from which it appears that there are 34,000, with a distribution of 52,000,000 copies; 19,000 are published in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, 809 in South America; 16,500 are in English, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and 1,000 in Spanish.

The Italian Government has ordered in Germany two 120-ton guns for coast defence.

The Krupps have obtained a large contract to establish a cannon foundry at Nikolaieff, Russia.

The Italian Government has just given an order to a German firm for two guns of 120 tons each, intended to be mounted in towers for coast defence.

The *Wehr Zeitung* gives the result of some experiments with dynamite against armor-plating recently carried out in Sweden. It was found that to destroy plates of 12 centimetres in thickness a charge of 37 kilogrammes was required, for 15 centimetres 64 kilogrammes, for 20 centimetres 96 kilogrammes, for 25 centimetres 149.7 kilogrammes, and for 30 centimetres 302 kilogrammes.

The large armored torpedo boat which Messrs. Yarrow and Co. have constructed for the Japanese Government is to be sent out in pieces for erection in Japan. The armament, which has been constructed in France, consists of two torpedo guns in the bow, and the same number of guns placed near the stern and fitted on a revolving turntable so as to enable them to be discharged at any angle. The speed expected to be realized is between 19 and 20 knots an hour.

In an article on "Electrical Boats for Service," C. Sleeman (late of the Royal Navy), says: "The application of electricity to the propulsion of boats has made, during the last few years, but little real progress in a practical direction, notwithstanding that this form of marine propulsion is universally acknowledged to possess many valuable and unique qualities unshared by any of the other forms in general use. In future all the large English armor-clads are to carry four projectors for the electric search-light."

THE WINE OF THE PEERAGE

Perrier-Jouët

Champagnes.

Fruity,
Dry,
Dry Special,
Brut.

DeVivier & Co.
48 BROAD ST.
N.Y.

SOLE AGENTS
U.S.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,
and 13th St., New York
Grand Central Fancy and Dry
Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S
Neckwear.
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.
Hosiery
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Handkerchiefs
IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN.
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS.
OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDERED
Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected
linen, and the button holes are hand made.
Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
Unlaundered, at 20 cents; Laundered, at \$1.24,
\$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for
instructions about self-measurement
EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP
AND GARRISON
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
SPRING & SUMMER CATALOGUE Now
Ready and will be mailed on Receipt of
Ten Cents.

R. H. MACY & CO.

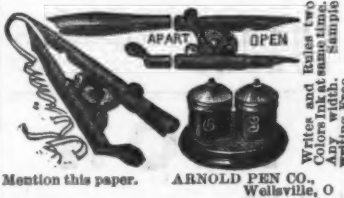
Fences! Fences!! Fences!!!

A FENCE FOR CITY LOTS, GARDENS,
and FARMS, excelling all others in strength,
durability and cost.

Catalogues furnished free.
The Brock Flexible Fence Co.
10 CORTLANDT ST., N. Y.

BRILLIANT PRINTING INKS, BLACK AND COLORED,

MANUFACTURED BY
FREDK. H. LEVEY & CO.,
125 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Specimen books furnished on application.



C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF
Meerschaum Pipes,
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for circular
399 Broadway, N. Y.
Factories: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.
Silver Mounted Pipes & Bowls in newest Designs

THOS. H. CHUBB,
FURNISHER OF
**Amateur and Fishing
Rod-Makers' Supplies.**
Send for Price-List.
POST MILLS, VT.

State's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c, 50c, \$1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

FLORIDA, THE ITALY OF AMERICA—50 pages
VALUABLE INFORMATION—Opportunities for
profitable investments; a Home, Orange Grove,
Winter Garden, Damage from Recent Freeze.
Published by Bailey Syndicate. Indorsed by
leading officials of Florida. Send six 2c. stamps for
copy to J. F. TUCKER, Gen. Mgr., Brooksville, Fla.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!
Send ONE DOLLAR for FIFTEEN Sample
Cigars. One Box (50) Fine Cigars on receipt of
\$2.25. E. W. PLATT, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.
The New Champion—
FROM \$60 UP. Light Running and Strong
A Trial Guarantees satisfaction.
A. OLMESDAHL, 41 Centre St.

Barry's Clinical Thermometer.
Guaranteed the BEST STANDARD AC-
CURACY. Price \$1.25. Sent to any address
on receipt of price, or in handsome metal
case, \$1.50. Also my very old ordinary ones
with Yale certificates of correction, \$2.00
Mention ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

PAPER LOWEST PRICES IN THE U. S.

We are the New England Agents for the HURLBUT
PAPER CO. (established in 1822), and manufacturers of
the BEACON HILL LINEN PAPER (no better or more
elegant paper can be made); selling direct from mills to
the consumer, we are able always to give lowest possible
prices. Sample sheets of paper and envelopes, with
prices and number of sheets to a pound, sent on receipt
of 15 CENTS. These sample packages contain more than
15 cents worth of good writing paper and envelopes.

Address **H. H. CARTER & KARRICK,**
PAPER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
3 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

U. S. ENGINEERS SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

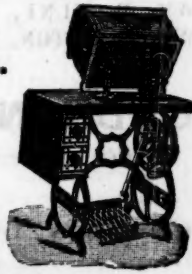
Rackarock **Rock Drills, Air Compressors!**
Blasting Powder,
Blasting Batteries,
Fuse, &c.
Rendrock Powder Co. **23 PARK PLACE,**
23 Park Place, N. Y. **New York City, N. Y.**

THE NEW REMINGTON "No. 5."

Latest Improvements:
EASY AND QUIET RUNNING.
All Attachments.

NEW STYLE OF CABINET WORK.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,
(LIMITED.)

ALBION, N. Y. New York Office, 281 and 283 B'way.



MILLER'S PAJAMAS SHIRTS, GLOVES UNDERWEAR.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS
151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts
365 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.

Established Thirty Years.

CHARLES P. ROGERS & CO.,
246 and 248 Sixth Ave.,
Corner 16th Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF
**FINE BEDDING, SPRING BEDS,
BRASS BEDSTEADS,
DOWN QUILTS, CUSHIONS, Etc.**
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain
U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for
six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the
course of business before the Executive Depart-
ments at Washington. Special attention given to
the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for
Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and
generally all business before any of the Depart-
ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to
Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treas-
ury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams,
3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.;
Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Sen-
ate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard,
U. S. Army.

WE (Shanghai Courier) are informed that a factory will soon be erected in Tientsin, near the Hai Kwan Tze Arsenal, for manufacturing large cannon. The necessary machinery has already been purchased from a firm in Germany, and it will be in working order at no distant date.

THE Russian papers this week announce the opening of a competition by the St. Petersburg Admiralty for the best type of ironclad. Three prizes are offered, respectively, £215, £100, and £50. Sketches are to be sent in by July 13, and complete drawings by October 13. The competition is confined exclusively to Russian naval officers.

A CANAL between the White Sea and the Baltic Sea has been determined upon by the Russian authorities, says *Ausland*. Peter the Great long ago busied himself with such a project, which only lately was revived by the Russian Society for the Promotion of Commerce and Industry. The cost, which is estimated at seven million roubles, will be borne by the State. Work will, it is said, be begun upon the canal in the present year.

THE employment of pigeons in warfare has of late attracted considerable attention in Italy, and numerous articles on the subject have appeared in the leading military periodicals of that country. A detachment of Engineers are now training a large number of pigeons along the coasts of the Tyrrhenian Sea by order of the Minister of War. These will be used in the forthcoming naval manoeuvres, the usual means of communication by semaphore having been found extremely defective during the operations of last year.

THE Russian Imperial suite, says the *Arnee und Marine Zeitung*, has been considerably decreased in numbers since the accession of the present Czar, but it is still very numerous. It now consists of 271 general officers, all of whom enjoy privileges in regard to promotion denied to the rest of the Army. It is composed of 13 members of the reigning family, 2 Dukes of Leuchtenberg, 2 Princes of Oldenburg, 27 princes, 31 counts, 20 barons, 175 other noblemen, and 1 sultan, of whom 190 are Russians, 45 Germans, 9 Finns, 6 Poles, 6 Trans-Caucasians, 1 Armenian, 2 Greeks, and 2 Roumanians.

A SCHEME for constructing a tunnel to connect Prince Edward's Island with the mainland is to be brought before the Canadian Parliament next session. It is proposed to build on each side of the straits piers through which a tube is to be driven for some 2,800 ft., the total length of the tunnel being 6½ miles.

A PART of the Russian Army, says the *Progres Militaire*, is about to undertake a work of peculiar interest in the immense camp of Krasnoé-Sélo. The infantry and artillery stationed there are ordered to transform the whole camp into a fortification, for which operation six days are allowed. The supreme direction of the work will be vested in the Engineers, commanded by Col. Sloutchewsky, of the Guard Corps. The attack and defence of the camp, which will also last six days, is fixed for August next. A large number of foreign officers are expected to attend the manoeuvres, which will be unique, not only in Russia, but in Europe.

THE Japanese Government seems to be the first in the field in the possession of a torpedo-boat of an armored type. This boat, constructed by Messrs. Yarrow, is 166 ft. long and 19 ft. beam. The great feature of it is that all the vulnerable portions of the vessel, including the machinery, are protected by 1-in. steel armor, which may be considered as a fairly perfect defence against machine-gun fire, having in view the distance at which a torpedo-boat attacks and the acute angle of fire at which it would be hit. The boat affords greater and more comfortable accommodations for officers and crew, and is in a special sense deserving to be classed as sea-going. The armament, made in France, consists of two torpedo-guns in the bow, and the same near the stern, and fitted on a revolving turntable, so as to enable them to be discharged at any angle. The speed is expected to be 19 to 20 knots per hour, the boat is propelled by twin-screws, and driven by engines working to 1,400 horse-power.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA."

They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾, inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

ROCKWELL.—At West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1886, to the wife of Captain C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry, a son.

WARREN.—At West Point, N. Y., June 18, 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant J. G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—COFFIN.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, June 17, 1886, by the Rev. J. F. Kitto, M. A., Vicar of the parish, Passed Assistant Surgeon FRANK ANDERSON, U. S. N., and ELEANOR, daughter of Commander Geo. W. Coffin, U. S. N.

BAKER—BAKER.—At Washington, D. C., June 30, Assistant Engineer JOHN H. BAKER, U. S. N., to Miss C. S. BAKER, daughter of Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, U. S. N.

BURR—GREEN.—At Trinity Church, Portland, Ore., June 24, Lieutenant EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss CATHERINE GREEN.

DIED.


GATES.—At Richmond, Va., June 18, Mrs. SARAH GATES widow of Captain Lemuel Gates, 1st U. S. Artillery.

LESLIE.—At New Windsor, GERTRUDE PIERSON, widow of Gen. Thomas J. Leslie, U. S. Army.

MALLETT.—At Burnett's Mills, Cal., June 16, MAY MALLETT, eldest daughter of the late Naval Constructor Geo. F. Mallett, U. S. Navy.

NAVE.—At Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 21, OLIVER, infant son of Chaplain ORVILLE J. NAVE, U. S. Army.

MOORHEAD & COMPANY, Soho Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIP, TANK,
AND
BRIDGE PLATE,
SKELP
SHEET IRONS,
Special Sizes.
AND
WIDE SHEETS.
Iron, Steel or
COMPOUND
ARMOR
PLATES,
UP TO 18 INCHES THICK.
GUARANTEED TO STAND
ADMIRALTY TESTS.
STEEL OR IRON PLATES
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS
OR YACHTS.
Galvanized
Sheets,
Only manufacturers

And
PLANET Brand

Open Hearth Steel.
SHIP PLATE, TANK, BOILER, FLANGE and FIRE BOX.

Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.,

Manufacturers of Refined Bessemer and Crucible Steel Castings,
under the Hainsworth Patents.

Our make of GUN CARRIAGES for the U. S.
Navy Department shows the results given in the
following table:

OUR CAPACITY FOR		Unforced castings.		Carbon.		Required elongation in 2 in. test, per cent.		Tensile strength.		Elastic limit.		Fitting, per cent.		Quantity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23
Refined Bessemer Slabs and Billets	is two hundred (200) Tons per day; for qua-	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 100, lowest, Record of blows not kept by Government.		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		
		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		
		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		
		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		No. 1 to No. 100		
No. 1.	0.16	89,000	43,000	15.8	88,000	42,000	17.6	86,700	32,300	15.06	84,400	35,800	14.4	
No. 2.	0.16	70,000	32,400	17.5	80,000	41,000	17.15	76,400	30,200	15.25	73,600	38,400	19.26	
No. 3.	0.16	83,000	31,000	17.50	71,000	38,000	17.2	72,800	35,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	
No. 4.	0.16	81,000	30,000	17.2	70,000	34,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	
No. 5.	0.16	70,000	32,400	17.5	80,000	41,000	17.15	76,400	30,200	15.25	73,600	38,400	19.26	
No. 6.	0.16	83,000	31,000	17.50	71,000	38,000	17.2	72,800	35,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	
No. 7.	0.16	81,000	30,000	17.2	70,000	34,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	
No. 8.	0.16	70,000	32,400	17.5	80,000	41,000	17.15	76,400	30,200	15.25	73,600	38,400	19.26	
No. 9.	0.16	83,000	31,000	17.50	71,000	38,000	17.2	72,800	35,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	
No. 10.	0.16	81,000	30,000	17.2	70,000	34,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	70,000	34,000	17.27	

THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY

BARREL AND FRAME
STEEL
FOR SMALL ARMS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

CHAIN, TOOL, MACHY. SAND PRING

STEEL
OF BEST GRADE.

Steel Forgings and Castings for Rifled Cannon up to 8" Calibre
Of the Highest Quality.

GUARANTEED TO STAND THE TESTS REQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MARINE FORGINGS AND CASTINGS.
UP TO 10 TONS IN WEIGHT.

SUNDRY FORGINGS AND CASTINGS.
TO MEET SPECIFIED TESTS.

SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

WM. P. HUNT, Prest.)
WM. S. EATON, Treas.)

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING
PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM
PIPES & AMBER GOODS IN AMERICA. (Established 1853.)
Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch-
sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER
and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received
from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with
Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon ap-
plication. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive
and return by Mail. Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—213 to 229 E. 33d St.,
Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.



P. JAMIESON,
THE MANUFACTURER OF

P. JAMIESON'S NOTED

Harness Composition

Is Impervious to Wet, and Produces a Brilliant Black Polish
on every description of Leather.

Beware of imitations. WE GUARANTEE every
box sold by us to be the GENUINE IMPORTED
ARTICLE, made only by Peter Jamieson.

Observe, Nothing Injurious to the Leather
in this Composition.

Three Sizes, 75c., \$1, \$2 per Box, by Mail.

P. HAYDEN, 50 MECHANIC ST., NEWARK, N. J.,

Sole Agent for United States for WM. BOWN'S Celebrated Horse Clippers, Newmarket
and Challenge, manufacturer of Thomson's Pocket Spurs.
Send for Circular. Mention paper.



THE PETTIBONE MFG CO Military Furnishers

Uniforms and Equipments for Officers and Men.

CORK AND FELT BODY HELMETS, REGULATION CAP

CORDS, STRAPS, KNOTS, ETC., ETC.

HOTCHKISS & CO.

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS, FRANCE,

49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, ENGLAND

AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF HOTCHKISS'S PATENT

REVOLVING CANNON,

SINGLE BARREL

RAPID FIRING GUNS.

Mountain and Yacht Guns,

Ammunition, &c.

THE PRATT AND WHITNEY COMP'Y, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of WORKING-PLANT for PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARMORIES, Including PLANING, MILLING, DRILLING,
BORING, RIFLING and STOCKING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

This Company in 1875 furnished to the Imperial German Government a full plant for the Armories at Spandau, Erfurt and Dantzic, costing \$1,500,000. Special machines have also
been constructed by the Company for the French, Russian, Bavarian, and other European Governments, for the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass., and the great private armories of
Remington and Sons, at Ilion, N. Y., the Providence Tool Co., at Providence, R. I., the Winchester Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn., the Colt Arms Co., etc., etc. Its resources are
believed to be not only superior in capacity to those of all other establishments in the world, but essentially unique in the processes employed and the quality of production assured.

The American system of construction upon the basis of an interchangeability of parts, now the rule of manufacture in all well organized armories in the U. S. and Europe,
has been developed to an unprecedented degree of perfection by special processes and machines, the gauges produced by its improved mechanism being mathematically
exact and "standard" with all first class metal workers. The special machine for the
production of TAPS and DIES, and that for the Cutters for Gear
Wheels are regarded by experts as the final achievements of mechanism in their
direction.

Responsibly endorsed applications for information as to Armory machine plant,
will receive immediate and careful attention, and when required detailed schemes of
equipment with cost estimates, will be furnished. Rough drawings or models will be
perfected by the best designing and working resources of the Company.

The Pratt and Whitney Machine Gun
can be furnished to Governments or individual purchasers, at short notice. This battery, the
most recent invention of its class, is perfectly constructed, has never been known to fail
through its own default, or to refuse to extract a cartridge, is equal to the best of its competitors
for rapidity of discharge and efficiency, and at least UNSURPASSED IN CASE OF HANDLING
AND QUALITIES OF ENDURANCE.

Machinists' Tools for general use, comprising a large variety of Lathes,
Planers, Drilling, Milling, Boring, Screw Making, Bolt Cutting, Die Sinking, Grinding, Polishing,
Shaping, Tapping and Marking Machines, Planer and Milling Machine Vises, Planer, Milling
Machine and Bench Centres, Cam Cutting Machines for various purposes, Power Shears, Wire
Straightening Machines, a variety of Power and Foot Presses, Iron Cranes for Shops and other
purposes, Lathe Chucks, etc.

FORGING MACHINERY, consisting of DROP HAMMERS (a
specialty) in six sizes, of best and most modern construction; TRIP HAMMERS, TRIMMIN
PRESSES, SHEARS, etc., FORGES and DROP HAMMER DIES made to order.

All kinds of SPECIAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS will be mailed in answer to request.

The Improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazine.



FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

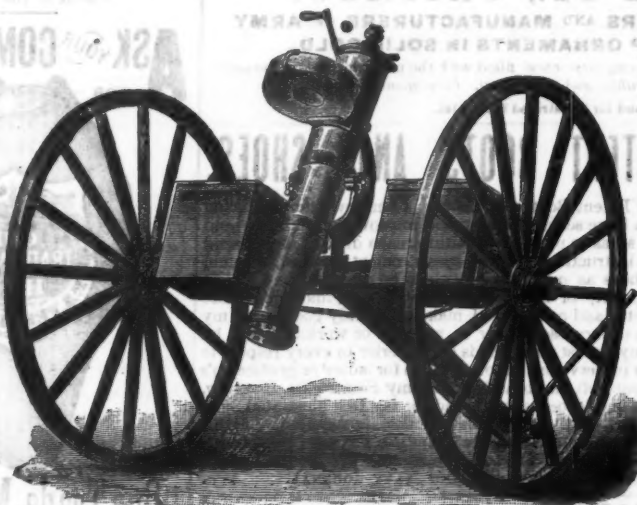


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that
the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt
the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the
force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the
utmost limit of improvement."

THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

The first of the two illustrations here given represents
the Gatling Gun, ten barrels
mounted on a tripod, showing
the Accles positive feeder.
One feeder is on the Gun
ready for firing and one is
shown on the ground. The
second illustration shows the
Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United
States Government model,
mounted on the United States
Army carriage, showing the
depression at which the Gun
can be fired. 1,200 shots have
been fired in one minute from
this Gun. The ordinary rate
of rapid firing is about 1,000
shots per minute.

This improved feed has
greatly increased the direct
fire, and is of inestimable
value in enabling the gun to
deliver high angle or mortar

J. H. McKENNEY & CO.,
(Successors to BAKER & McKENNEY.)
NEW REGULATION INFANTRY OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS,
Old Belts, Shoulder Knots and Straps Altered.
Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments.
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS,
EQUIPMENTS FOR
OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, &c.
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON
No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the Military Service of the United States.

J. H. WILSON,
928 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
MILITARY AND NAVAL EQUIPMENTS.
INFANTRY OFFICERS' NEW REG. EQUIPMENTS.
Also, SH. KNOTS, STRAPS, etc., ALTERED.
Manufacturer and Sole Agent for McKEEVER'S PAT. CARTRIDGE BOX
In writing us please mention the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

ORDERS FOR NEW—OR REPAIRS ON OLD GOODS—PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO, AT LOWEST PRICES.

BENT & BUSH,

Originators of the

COSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

RAYMOLD & WHITLOCK,

Successors to

HARTLEY & GRAHAM (Military Dept.)

New address: 99 and 101 FOURTH AVE.,
Between 11th and 12th Sts., NEW YORK.

MILITARY GOODS FOR OFFICERS.
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
FURNISHERS TO THE

Army, Navy and National Guard.

Price List sent on Application.

THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY,
75 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY
BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Inventors and makers of the Company mass chest filled with the new snow-white enamelled
ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

McCOMBER'S PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everybody can now enjoy my Patent Boots and Shoes. I am now manufacturing my Patent Boots and Shoes on a large scale with new and improved machinery, and selling at greatly reduced prices so as to place them within reach of all. I will send to all applicants price-lists, full instructions for self-measurement for men, women, and children, and return the shoes as quickly as they can be made. They will fit beautifully, will never warp, distort, or injure the tenderest foot, and will restore bad and distorted feet to symmetry and comfort. I make no shoddy goods, and my highest class boots and shoes are unsurpassed either in material or workmanship, by any goods in any country, and my lowest class goods are superior in every respect to all others at the same price. To preserve leather of all kinds for ladies' or gentlemen's boots and shoes, and to make them soft and beautiful, use my *Seal Polish Blacking*. Those who desire perfect boots and shoes should send for my free illustrated pamphlets, which will give price-list and all information that is required. JOEL McCOMBER, Inventor and Manufacturer of McCOMBER'S PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES, AND McCOMBER'S PATENT LASTS, 52 East 10th Street, five doors west of Stewart's Store, New York. Mention THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

WHITE AND DECORATED
Fine French China & Best Porcelain
AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, \$3.50; white, \$1.50; Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, \$12; Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, \$4; white, \$3; Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, \$20; Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, etc., \$5. Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application. Estimates and information furnished. **MADLEY'S**
1-17 COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY.
Orders packed and placed on our steamer free of charge. Sent U. S. A. as receipt of P. O. M. Order.

H. P. STEVENS,
Choice Ship and Mess Stores,
Cor. Chelsea & Hanley Sts., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

ALONZO RAND,
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
80 Main St., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

CARL STEHR,
Manufacturer of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES
and Cigar-holders.
Repairing and Silver Mounting
neatly done. Send for Circular.
367 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN
TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,
No. 201 Grand Street, New York,
MILITARY CLOTHING,
For Army and Navy Officers, for the National Guard of any State,
and for Bands. Other Uniforms of all descriptions.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. KLEIN & BROS.,
918 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Practical Military Tailors,
Army, Navy, and National Guard Uniforms a Specialty.
Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered. Samples and Prices sent on application.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,
W. C. BOYLAN, 135 Grand St., New York.
HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,
Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD FURNISHERS.
738 BROADWAY, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HATFIELD & SONS,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WARNOCK,
MILITARY GOODS,
HAVE REMOVED TO 304 FIFTH AVE., Near 31st St.

COLGATE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
HARNESS SOAP!!

Pronounced by Experts the Finest Soap of its kind in the Market.

COLGATE & CO.'S
STABLE SOAP!!
Superior to White and Mottled Castile for General Stable Use. For washing Cuts, Wounds of all Descriptions, Old Sores, Galls, Scratches etc., it is invaluable. For Sale by the Principal Harness, Saddlery, Hardware, and Drug Stores.

COLGATE & COMPANY, 53 and 55 John Street, New York.

"Our constant aim is to make them the Finest in the World."

ASK YOUR COMMISSARY
FOR



"Our Trade-Mark" Hams



AND BONELESS BACON.

None genuine unless showing our patented Trade-Marks, a light metallic seal attached to the string, and the striped canvas, as in the cuts.

A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, BUT OF UNRIVALLED QUALITY.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army & Navy Merchant Tailor
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.
Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE—NERVOUS,
weak, and debilitated men restored to health and strength. Electro-magnetic Belt and Suspensory. Price, \$5. Thirty days' trial free. Write for circular.
THUMLER & CO., 88 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY
FOOT. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Orange Powder

("Orange Mills" Established 1868.)

Orange Rife,
Orange Lightning,
Orange Ducking,
Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.

Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

Lafin & Rand Powder Company.

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the country.
Send postal card for illustrated descriptive pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder and FREE.